



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1917.

BY

C. H. TATTERSALL,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

JOHN HEYWOOD LTD,
Printers and Publishers, Manchester and London.



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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1917-1918.

The Mayor (Alderman HUDDART, J.P.), *Chairman*.

Alderman DESQUESNES, *Deputy-Chairman*.

Councillor HIGSON, J.P.
(*Deputy Mayor*).

Alderman HULTON, J.P.

„ LINSLEY, J.P.

Councillor BARRETT, J.P.

„ BESCOBY.

„ BRATHERTON.

„ CRAN.

Councillor HAILWOOD, J.P.

„ HODGEN, J.P.

„ J. JONES.

„ PINDER, J.P.

„ STEELE, J.P.

„ A. WILLIAMSON, J.P.

„ R. WILLIAMSON.

TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough and the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1917.

The Birth Rate for the year was 18·9 per 1,000, the lowest ever recorded. The Death Rate was 16 per 1,000, being approximately the same as last year.

The Infant Mortality was 124 per 1,000 births, as compared with 115 for 1916.

The year has been remarkable for the small number of Infectious Diseases notified, with the exception of Measles, from which disease the Borough suffered in the early part of the year, the total number of notifications being 3,100.

The work of the various Departments is dealt with in their respective reports which are appended.

The work done in School Inspection and Tuberculosis has been much handicapped by the reduction in staff due to the War.

In the Child Welfare Department the staff has been slightly increased, and the work has been vigorously prosecuted, so far as the present staff is able to deal

with it. It is to be hoped that another Medical Officer and further Health Visitors may be appointed at an early date.

Closing Orders under the Shops Act have been made during the year with respect to Retail Furniture Dealers and Barbers and Hairdressers.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. H. TATTERSALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

143, REGENT ROAD,

SALFORD,

July, 1918.

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SECTION I.

MORTALITY STATISTICS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1917.

Population (civil) —Estimated to the middle of the year.....	211,373						
„ (for Birth rate) „ „ „ „	235,621						
Births	<table><tr><td>Males</td><td>2,332</td><td rowspan="2">} Total</td><td rowspan="2">4,452</td></tr><tr><td>Females...</td><td>2,120</td></tr></table>	Males	2,332	} Total	4,452	Females ...	2,120
Males	2,332	} Total	4,452				
Females ...	2,120						
Annual Rate of Births per 1,000 of the Population	18·9						
Deaths under One Year of Age per 1,000 Births	124						
Deaths	<table><tr><td>Males</td><td>1,774</td><td rowspan="2">} Total</td><td rowspan="2">3,376</td></tr><tr><td>Females...</td><td>1,602</td></tr></table>	Males	1,774	} Total	3,376	Females ...	1,602
Males	1,774	} Total	3,376				
Females ...	1,602						
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000	16·0						
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	1·6						
Excess of Registered Births over Deaths	1,076						
Estimated Annual Decrease of Population	2,856						
Density. —The mean density of the Borough is equal to 40·6 persons per acre.							
Area. —The Municipal Borough of Salford has a total area of 5,202 acres.							
Elevation. —The mean elevation of the Borough is 140 feet above sea-level, and varies between 85 feet and 250 feet.							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	273	..	21	20	17	12	13	18	14	21	12	13	20	19	17	20	11	25
Bronchitis.....	423	..	19	15	20	24	32	28	33	31	41	32	21	18	18	42	26	23
Pneumonia (all forms).....	304	..	16	17	12	23	15	22	19	15	27	15	22	19	24	19	17	22
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.....	37	..	2	3	..	1	2	1	3	..	4	2	3	5	1	3	2	5
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	124	..	3	5	2	8	9	10	14	10	19	12	2	6	8	4	4	8
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	11	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	14	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Alcoholism	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease.....	70	..	10	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	11	2	5	2	6	8	7	5
Puerperal fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	15	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth	195	..	4	9	14	18	10	12	8	13	10	15	17	11	13	13	11	17
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)	148	..	5	14	5	7	9	12	16	5	9	14	6	8	7	8	13	10
Suicide.....	10	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1
Other Defined Diseases	746	..	57	42	36	47	41	34	55	33	50	39	45	35	58	65	52	57
Ill-defined or Unknown	55	..	5	4	4	3	1	3	6	2	5	1	7	3	2	4	3	2
Totals	3376	..	207	198	160	214	179	206	237	196	261	201	211	188	224	257	199	238

TABLE M. 7.

BIRTHS IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD AND IN ITS WARDS,
DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE
INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.
FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Ward.	Births.		Percentage of Illegit. Births to total Births.	Deaths under One Year.		Proportion of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.		
	Total.	Illegit.		Total.	Illegit.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.
Kersal	257	12	4·7	14	3	55	45	250
Albert Park	281	8	2·9	25	3	89	81	375
Grosvenor	291	15	5·1	28	4	96	87	207
St. Matthias'	277	10	3·7	37	6	134	117	600
Trinity	198	13	6·6	28	2	141	140	154
Crescent	232	9	3·9	40	1	172	177	111
Islington	230	13	5·7	42	5	183	171	385
Regent	251	18	7·2	40	2	159	163	111
Ordsall	348	21	6·1	46	7	132	119	333
Trafford	279	8	2·9	47	1	169	170	125
Charlestown	330	12	3·6	33	5	100	88	416
St. Thomas'	227	9	3·9	30	1	132	133	111
St. Paul's	295	11	3·7	42	5	143	130	454
Seedley	419	14	3·3	33	2	79	77	143
Weaste	213	28*	13·1	28	3	132	135	107
Hope	324	17	5·3	38	3	121	114	177
Totals	4,452	218	4·9	551	53	124	113	243

CORRESPONDING DATA FOR THE BOROUGH FOR THE TEN YEARS 1907-1916.

Borough	62,334	2,094	3·4	9,306	554	149	149	265
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* Includes illegitimate births in the Union Workhouse.

TABLE M. 14.

SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATES, ALSO RATES OF MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, AND FROM PHTHISIS, CANCER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEART DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND THE MARRIAGE RATE, DURING THE YEARS 1878 TO 1917.

Years.	Population.	Rates per 1,000 Population from									Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.	Marriage Rate.
		Births.	Deaths, All Causes.	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Nervous Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.		
1878..	160,277	44·7	27·1	5·4	2·7	0·5	3·5	1·1	3·6	1·8	185	17·9
1879*	165,899	43·0	26·7	4·2	2·9	0·4	3·7	1·2	4·3	1·8	170	15·2
1880..	171,727	41·4	27·9	7·4	2·7	0·4	3·2	0·9	3·4	1·9	197	16·6
1881..	177,760	38·8	22·5	3·0	2·5	0·5	3·1	1·1	3·6	1·6	163	16·4
1882..	179,855	39·7	23·7	4·0	2·4	0·4	3·6	1·1	2·8	1·7	177	16·9
Average 5 years.		41·5	25·6	4·8	2·6	0·4	3·4	1·1	3·5	1·8	178	16·6
1883..	181,951	37·3	23·6	3·4	2·7	0·4	3·1	1·2	3·0	1·7	171	16·1
1884*	184,047	38·8	24·4	4·4	2·6	0·5	2·9	1·1	2·8	1·7	184	16·1
1885..	186,142	37·6	23·0	3·6	2·6	0·5	2·9	1·2	3·0	1·9	174	16·1
1886..	188,238	38·5	24·8	4·1	2·6	0·5	2·8	1·3	3·3	1·8	197	15·3
1887..	190,334	36·6	25·5	4·9	2·3	0·5	3·2	1·3	2·9	2·2	195	15·4
Average 5 years.		37·8	24·3	4·1	2·6	0·5	3·0	1·2	3·0	1·9	184	15·8
1888..	192,429	37·1	24·8	3·9	2·3	0·5	3·0	1·1	3·0	2·1	184	15·2
1889..	194,525	35·9	25·1	5·3	1·9	0·6	2·5	1·3	2·6	1·9	181	16·7
1890*	196,621	36·1	27·7	4·4	2·2	0·5	2·0	1·3	3·4	3·8	198	17·5
1891..	198,775	36·3	26·0	3·4	2·2	0·5	2·2	1·1	3·7	3·0	194	18·1
1892..	200,833	35·8	24·6	4·6	1·9	0·6	2·0	1·2	2·6	2·9	186	16·7
Average 5 years.		36·2	25·6	4·3	2·1	0·5	2·3	1·2	3·1	2·7	189	16·8
1893..	203,015	34·7	24·1	4·2	1·9	0·6	2·0	1·4	2·6	2·3	211	16·2
1894..	205,220	34·3	21·1	3·3	1·8	0·6	2·0	1·1	1·9	2·3	174	17·1
1895..	207,449	35·9	25·6	5·0	1·9	0·6	2·0	1·3	2·6	2·7	229	17·4
1896*	209,703	35·6	23·1	4·2	1·5	0·6	2·3	1·4	2·2	2·7	200	18·1
1897..	211,981	35·2	23·9	5·6	1·8	0·6	2·1	1·3	2·4	2·1	219	18·6
Average 5 years.		35·1	23·6	4·5	1·8	0·6	2·1	1·3	2·3	2·4	207	17·5
1898..	214,284	34·9	22·8	4·2	1·8	0·8	2·2	1·2	2·2	2·2	213	18·6
1899..	216,612	34·1	23·9	4·4	1·8	0·6	2·3	1·4	2·5	2·7	211	18·7
1900..	218,965	33·3	25·3	4·1	1·8	0·6	2·4	1·7	3·2	2·8	208	17·3
1901..	221,212	29·2	21·7	4·2	1·8	0·7	1·9	1·5	2·3	1·9	205	17·9
1902*	222,233	34·0	19·3	2·7	1·7	0·7	2·0	1·5	2·2	2·1	157	18·4
Average 5 years.		33·1	22·6	3·9	1·8	0·7	2·2	1·5	2·5	2·3	199	18·2
1903..	223,260	32·6	19·4	2·9	1·8	0·7	1·9	1·4	2·1	1·9	168	18·1
1904..	224,299	32·4	21·4	4·4	2·0	0·6	1·8	1·7	2·2	1·9	193	21·5
1905..	225,327	31·8	17·7	2·6	1·5	0·6	1·7	1·6	1·8	1·8	148	17·8
1906..	226,367	31·2	19·1	3·3	1·7	0·8	1·7	1·5	2·0	1·8	162	18·6
1907..	227,413	30·6	18·5	2·2	1·7	0·7	1·7	1·6	2·1	2·3	140	17·9
Average 5 years.		31·7	19·2	3·1	1·7	0·7	1·8	1·6	2·0	1·9	162	18·8
1908*	228,463	31·2	18·7	3·2	1·6	0·7	1·6	1·4	1·9	1·7	153	15·5
1909..	229,519	29·5	19·0	2·5	1·5	0·8	1·7	1·4	2·3	2·3	141	15·6
1910..	230,579	28·6	16·2	1·8	1·4	0·9	1·6	1·4	1·8	1·7	131	16·0
1911..	231,641	27·4	17·4	2·5	1·6	0·9	1·3	1·3	1·8	1·8	154	..
1912..	232,726	26·8	17·2	2·2	1·5	1·0	1·4	1·5	2·1	2·0	130	..
Average 5 years.		28·7	17·7	2·4	1·5	0·9	1·5	1·4	2·0	1·9	142	..
1913*	233,849	27·0	16·3	1·9	1·4	1·0	1·4	1·8	1·8	1·7	139	..
1914..	234,975	26·9	17·1	1·9	1·6	1·1	1·4	1·8	1·8	1·8	126	..
1915..	219,979†	24·8	19·1	2·8	1·7	1·1	1·4	1·6	2·3	1·9	134	..
1916..	214,229†	21·8	15·8	1·2	1·6	1·0	1·3	1·3	1·9	1·5	115	..
1917..	211,373	18·9	16·0	1·6	1·5	1·2	1·4	1·3	2·0	1·4	124	..
Average 5 years.		24·3	16·8	1·9	1·6	1·0	1·4	1·6	2·0	1·7	128	..

In the years 1879, 1884, 1890, 1896, 1902, 1908, and 1913, the facts are those registered in 53 instead of 52 weeks; corrections have therefore been made in calculating the rates. † Civil population.

SECTION II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Borough has been remarkably free from infectious diseases during the year, with the exception of a severe epidemic of measles which occurred in the spring.

The number of cases notified of all the other infectious diseases was the lowest on record, and details are given in Tables 1 and 2.

The usual methods, described in previous reports, for the prevention of the spread of these diseases were continued, and, in addition, special attention was given to the cases of measles. Each case was visited by a Health Visitor, and, where necessary, the services of the Nurses from the District Nursing Association were obtained, the Health Committee paying the Association for these services.

TABLE I. 1.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1917

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases notified in Whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Ward.												Cases removed to Hospital.					
	At All Ages	At Ages—Years.						Kersal.	Albert Park.	Grosvenor.	St. Matthias.	Trinity.	Crescent.	Islington.	Regent.	Ordall.	Trafford.	Charlestown.	St. Thomas.		St. Paul's.	Seedley.	Waste.	Hope.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.																		65 and upwards.
Measles	3100	147	1885	1024	26	17	1	..	201	259	169	151	82	178	135	196	262	265	94	97	205	434	107	265	9
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	133	3	45	64	11	8	2	..	21	14	10	3	3	12	1	6	4	10	8	2	11	14	3	11	119
Erysipelas.....	91	1	3	6	15	21	36	9	6	4	12	2	10	4	7	8	5	6	4	5	3	6	2	7	17
Scarlet fever	200	2	64	112	19	3	..	..	18	16	14	7	7	2	3	15	7	16	18	9	10	24	10	24	150
Typhus fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	40	..	..	10	9	17	4	..	6	..	1	1	2	8	6	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	31
Continued fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Menin- gitis	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Acute-Poliomyelitis..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neon- torum	43	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	4	3	..	5	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	..	..	..
Pulmonary tubercu- losis	575	2	23	98	129	231	87	5	27	42	40	33	35	31	28	37	45	23	36	28	37	57	31	45	406
Other forms of tuber- culosis	213	10	51	105	22	17	7	1	6	18	14	24	11	10	13	9	11	21	8	12	10	25	8	13	27
Totals	4401	208	2073	1420	232	316	137	15	286	354	267	225	153	246	199	279	338	347	174	157	282	564	162	368	764

TABLE 1. 2.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED TO THE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEARS 1883 TO 1917.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Fever.				Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Plague.	Anthrax.	Glanders.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Tuber- culosis.		Total
				Enteric.	Typhus.	Con- tinued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.									Pul- monary.	Non-Pul- monary.	
1883.....	6	805	81	293	14	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1220
1884.....	5	1154	99	422	35	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1729
1885.....	11	632	54	205	32	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	949
1886.....	..	1536	41	288	5	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1882
1887.....	4	1427	83	368	7	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1900
Average 5 years ..	5	1111	72	315	19	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1537
1888.....	52	1128	175	572	31	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1984
1889.....	..	1283	691	485	3	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2476
1890.....	..	985	704	383	6	4	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2180
1891.....	..	483	231	377	1	6	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1164
1892.....	7	865	231	347	5	5	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1572
Average 5 years ..	12	948	406	433	9	3	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1874
1893.....	168	865	261	563	5	12	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2051
1894.....	35	1043	242	316	1	14	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1802
1895.....	4	1167	194	382	..	11	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1888
1896.....	2	1579	158	291	7	12	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2187
1897.....	..	714	103	291	..	14	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1256
Average 5 years ..	42	1074	192	369	3	13	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1836

TABLE I. 2.—continued.

Year.	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Fever.				Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Plague.	Anthrax.	Glanders.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Tuber- culosis.		Total.
				Enteric.	Typhus.	Con- tinued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.									Pul- monary.	Non-Pul- monary.	
1898.....	..	659	97	367	16	14	..	31	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1330
1899.....	..	723	184	273	3	20	..	26	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1382
1900.....	6	1317	309	335	2	8	..	21	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2177
1901.....	..	1320	420	317	1	8	..	33	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2329
1902.....	23	780	292	207	43	6	..	16	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1531
Average 5 years ..	6	960	260	300	13	11	..	25	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1750
1903.....	175	737	335	178	..	1	..	13	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1600
1904.....	57	1043	422	202	10	7	..	21	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1930
1905.....	3	960	363	142	..	7	..	26	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1677
1906.....	..	904	432	225	..	1	..	21	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1725
1907.....	8	1044	384	92	..	5	..	23	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	356	..	..	2048
Average 5 years ..	49	938	387	163	2	4	..	21	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1796
1908.....	..	1341	629	181	..	7	..	27	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563	..	2875
1909.....	..	1577	562	138	..	2	..	26	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	581	..	3068
1910.....	..	909	333	113	..	..	..	24	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	651	..	2159
1911.....	..	911	375	108	..	1	..	24	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	714	..	2350
1912.....	..	541	242	76	..	7	..	26	181	..	..	..	1	29	..	..	1073	..	2206
Average 5 years ..	..	1056	428	123	..	3	..	25	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	716	..	2532
1913.....	4	1224	336	113	..	1	..	17	203	..	3	..	4	2	..	..	1206	503	3616
1914.....	1	2336	352	63	..	..	..	20	248	..	1	..	3	5	80	..	1126	236	4471
1915.....	1	997	236	84	..	..	..	23	172	..	..	..	9	7	97	..	816	195	2637
1916.....	8	442	204	47	..	..	..	13	124	..	..	..	9	1	60	2065	745	241	3959
1917.....	..	200	183	40	..	..	..	2	91	..	..	..	2	2	43	3100	575	213	4401
Average 5 years ...	3	1040	252	69	..	1	..	15	167	..	1	..	5	3	70	2582	893	278	3817

TABLE SHOWING THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION CARRIED
OUT AT THE UNIVERSITY LABORATORY.

Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.		Human Tuberculosis Sputum.		Venereal Diseases.					
						Fixation of Complement.		Treponema.		Gonococcus.	
Total.	+	Total.	+	Total.	+	Total.	+	Total	+	Total.	+
108	26	26	8	34	7	56	39	—	—	13	2

Other Investigations :---

1 sample of Urine for T.B.

1 „ Throat Swab (*virulence*).

1 „ Cerebro-Spinal Fluid.

Total number of specimens, 240.

Tuberculosis.

The Staff has consisted of one full-time and one part-time Medical Officers, three Nurses and one Clerk. Particulars of the cases notified, treated at the Crossley Sanatorium and Drinkwater Park, and at the Dispensary, are given in the following Tables; Table 2, giving the period elapsing between notification and death of the fatal cases, illustrates one of the great difficulties of preventive work, 31 per cent being practically not notified at all.

During the year 54 discharged tuberculous soldiers came under our notice. Of this number 45 were admitted to Drinkwater Park Tuberculosis Hospital, the remainder preferring either domiciliary or dispensary treatment.

TABLE 1.
SUMMARY OF WORK DONE AT THE TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC IN 1917.

	Insurance Committee's Cases.			Others.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
New Cases Examined—							
(a) Diagnosed as Tuberculous	157	92	249	17	54	174	146
(b) Diagnosed as Non-tuberculous	40	40	80	101	135	141	175
(c) Taken under Observation	88	63	151	83	117	171	180
Cases Re-examined—							
(a) Diagnosed as Tuberculous (Old Cases)	169	259	428	25	117	194	376
(b) Diagnosed as Tuberculous (formerly under Observation)	4	4	8	3	11	7	15
(c) Diagnosed as Non-tuberculous	30	37	67	186	241	216	278
(d) For further Observation	34	41	75	97	176	131	217
Cases Sent by Medical Practitioners	150	130	280	13	36	163	166
Cases Discharged—							
(a) From Treatment	19	26	45	..	..	19	26
(b) From Observation	3	3	6	45	51	48	54
Cases Died .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contacts Examined—							
Positive	1	1	2	..	7	1	8
Negative	6	9	15	13	49	19	58
Taken under Observation	6	4	10	3	9	9	13
Contacts Examined (School Children)—							
Positive .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Negative .....	..	..	..	48	79	48	79
Taken under Observation .....	..	..	..	5	5	5	5
No. of Attendances	2909	2284	5193	1144	2450	4053	4734
Tuberculin administered	23	46	69	3	4	26	50
Reports to Insurance Committee—							
New Cases	159	102	261	..	..	159	102
Reconsidered Cases	183	151	334	..	..	183	151
Cases Returned from Sanatorium and taken under Observation	8	14	22	..	4	8	18
Cases Returned from Drinkwater Park and taken under Observation	95	34	129	11	23	106	57
Cases under treatment on 31st December, 1916 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases under observation on 31st December, 1916 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samples of Sputum Examined—							
Dispensary Cases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Practitioner's Cases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Negative.	Positive.	Total.				
	256	39	295				
	162	68	230				

TABLE 2.

SHOWING PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH IN FATAL CASES OF PHTHISIS.		Per- Number. centage.
Not notified	69	21·9
Notified day of death or after	31	9·9
„ within three months of death	76	24·1
„ from three months to one year before death..	47	14·9
„ from one year to two years before death....	33	10·5
Over two years	59	18·7
Total number of deaths, 315.		

TABLE 3.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF PHTHISIS NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1917.

	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	No.	Deaths	No.	Deaths	No.	Deaths
Under 10 years ..	27	8	41	14	68	22
10 to 20 „ ..	65	12	62	13	127	25
20 to 30 „ ..	54	6	62	8	116	13
30 to 40 „ ..	58	12	57	7	115	19
40 to 50 „ ..	52	13	43	10	95	23
50 to 60 „ ..	37	12	8	4	45	16
Over 60 „ ..	11	5	1	—	12	5
TOTALS	304	68	274	56	578	123

TABLE 4.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE 578 CASES NOTIFIED.

MALES.

OUTDOOR WORKERS.

1. Building Trades.....	2	5. Railway Workers	3
2. Carters, Coachmen, Hawkers, & Car Drivers	22	6. Seamen	6
3. Labourers and Navvies..	31	7. Other Outdoor Workers.	8
4. Insurance Agents	4	Total	76

INDOOR WORKERS.

1. Employees in Cotton Mills	6	10. Labourers.....	15
2. Colliers	6	11. Bleachers and Dyers....	10
3. Draughtsmen	2	12. House Decorators	5
4. Clerks and Warehousemen	25	13. Mechanics and Engineers	4
5. Butchers	2	14. Firemen	5
6. Joiners and Woodworkers	7	15. Shopkeepers & Assistants	12
7. Printers	3	16. Children under 5	10
8. Metal Workers	17	17. Scholars	48
9. Makers of Wearing Apparel	11	18. No Occupation stated ..	11
		19. Other Occupations	29
		Total.....	228

FEMALES.

1. Boxmakers	3	10. Packers	6
2. Mill Hands } Workers in {	22	11. Metal Workers	8
3. Weavers .. } Textile {	6	12. Shop Assistants	6
		13. Waste Sorters	3
4. Housewives.....	76	14. Children under 5	15
5. Charwomen.....	9	15. Scholars	43
6. Makers of Wearing Apparel	26	16. Other Occupations.....	25
7. Clerks	8	17. No Occupation stated ..	8
8. Printers and Bookbinders	5		
9. Servants	5	Total.....	274

TABLE 5.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE DURATION OF THE DISEASE IN CASES VISITED AT THE TIME OF NOTIFICATION.

When Notified.	
Under six months	199
Over 6 months to 1 year.....	71
„ 1 year to 18 months.....	64
„ 18 months to 2 years	14
„ 2 years to 3 years	33
„ 3 years	41
No Time Stated	144
	566

The following are the particulars of the cases sent to Delamere, with a statement as to their present condition :—

Year.	Cases sent.	Died within						Total deaths.	Re-moved or lost sight of.	Now unsatisfactory.	Now in good condition.
		1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	8 years			
1908.....	16	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	7
1909.....	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	5
1910.....	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	4
1911.....	20	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	3	3	6
1912.....	26	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	8	1	9
1913.....	63	7	4	2	1	..	..	..	16	7	26
1914.....	57	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	9	5	35
1915.....	48 ¹	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	23
1916.....	48 ²	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	29
1917.....	39 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	18
Totals ..	344 ⁸	32	17	7	4	4	1	1	64	39	162

Small figures in the second column denote re-admission. Three patients have been killed in action in France. Seventeen patients were in Delamere at the end of the year.

From the preceding Table it is seen that out of 209 cases sent to Delamere in the years 1908 to 1914

inclusive, 53 have died, 47 have been lost sight of, and 92 now remain in a healthy condition.

This must be considered fairly satisfactory, as from three to nine years after treatment had been concluded sixty per cent of the cases (excluding removals) appear to be "cured," being in good health and following their ordinary employment.

During the year 1917, 261 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis have been received. Fifty of these are re-notifications of cases already on the books, and 211 are new cases.

The new cases notified are classified in the following table :—

	Glands.	Bones.	Abdo- men.	Skin.	Other forms.	Totals.
Under 10 years	36	31	37	1	27	132
10 to 20 years	25	7	7	7	3	49
20 „ 30 „	3	3	2	2	..	10
30 „ 40 „	3	..	2	4	1	10
Over 40 „ .....	..	4	..	1	2	7
Totals	67	45	48	15	33	208

CASES TREATED AT THE CROSSLEY SANATORIUM, DELAMERE, YEAR
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1917.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	INSURED PERSONS.			NON-INSURED PERSONS.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 2 months.....	1	2	3	..	..	..
2—3 months	1	2	3	..	..	..
3—4 „	3	3	6	2	1	3
4—5 „	2	2	4	..	2	2
5—6 „	2	3	5	..	..	..
Over 6 „	1	..	1	..	..	..
In at end of the year .	6	7	13	..	3	3
TOTALS	16	19	35	2	6	8

Report of the Drinkwater Park Sanatorium for
the Year ending 31st Dec-mber, 1917.

The staff consists of a Resident Medical Officer, Matron, four Nurses, Cook, two Kitchen-maids, two House-maids, 2 Ward-maids, Porter, Gardener, and Farm Bailiff.

The Hospital was open for the whole year for the treatment of Phthisis, the number of beds available being 51, and during the year the waiting list was reduced to very small dimensions.

The Hospital is used for the treatment of intermediate cases of Phthisis. Advanced bed-fast cases cannot be admitted owing to the unsuitability of the hospital for

such cases, and the difficulty that would arise in immediately evacuating them on the occurrence of a case of Smallpox.

At the time of writing, arrangements have been made for the treatment of advanced cases at Ladywell Sanatorium, and for the treatment of cases of Smallpox at the Clayton Vale Hospital of the Manchester Corporation.

The appended table gives the details of the work of the Hospital.

H. OSBORNE, M.D.,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

TABLE A.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, ETC., AND THE NUMBER OF "PATIENT-DAYS" FOR 1917.

	Insured Persons.			Uninsured Persons. (Over 16 years of age).			Children under 16.			Totals.		
	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both
Total number of admissions during 1917	149	60	209	5	32	37	16	15	31	170	107	277
Total number of discharges during 1917	137	56	193	5	30	35	13	14	27	155	100	255
Number of persons admitted in 1916 who remained in Hospital for some part of 1917	11	5	16	..	2	2	..	2	2	11	9	20
Number of "Patient-days" for persons admitted during 1917	7557	3278	10845	236	1635	1871	712	794	1506	8505	5717	14222
Number of "Patient-days" (in 1917) for persons admitted in 1916 who remained in Hospital for some part of 1917	450	284	734	..	50	50	..	115	115	450	449	899
Total number of "Patient-days" for 1917	8007	3562	11569	236	1685	1921	712	909	1621	8955	6156	15111
Average number of Patients in Hospital each day during 1917	21.9	9.8	31.7	0.7	4.6	5.3	1.9	2.5	4.4	24.5	16.9	41.4

NOTE.—The term "patient-days" represents the product of the number of patients and the number of days spent by these patients in the Hospital.

LADYWELL SANATORIUM

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1917.

LADYWELL SANATORIUM,

April 1st, 1918.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to lay before you the record of the work done at Ladywell Sanatorium during the year ended December 31st, 1917.

As a result of the expressed desire of the Local Government Board, acting in the interests of economy, this record, as was the case last year, is of necessity a brief one, all Tables and Charts, which in former Reports gave detailed particulars, being omitted.

During the year ended December 31st, 1917, 568 cases were treated, as compared with 1,084 in 1916, and with 1766·8, the average of the numbers treated in the five years ended December 31st, 1916. The cases treated were: 230 of scarlet fever, 11 of measles, 48 of enteric fever, 151 of diphtheria, 24 of erysipelas, 6 of puerperal fever, and 98 of "other diseases." One hundred and ninety of the cases treated were from "out-districts," as compared with 372 in 1916.

Five hundred and twenty-six cases were admitted, as compared with 983 in 1916, and with 1605·2, the average of the numbers admitted in the five years

ended December 31st, 1916. The cases admitted were 209 of scarlet fever, 10 of measles, 43 of enteric fever, 142 of diphtheria, 23 of erysipelas, 5 of puerperal fever, and 94 of "other diseases." One hundred and seventy-seven of the cases admitted were from "out-districts," as compared with 349 in 1916.

Four hundred and seventy-eight cases were discharged, namely, 198 of scarlet fever, 11 of measles, 33 of enteric fever, 127 of diphtheria, 20 of erysipelas, 3 of puerperal fever, and 86 of "other diseases."

Forty-two of the cases treated proved fatal, namely, 5 of scarlet fever, 9 of enteric fever, 11 of diphtheria, 4 of erysipelas, 3 of puerperal fever, and 10 of "other diseases."

There were remaining in Hospital on December 31st, 1917, 48 cases, as compared with 42 on the corresponding date in 1916, and with 127, the average of the number on the corresponding date in the five years ending December 31st, 1916. The cases remaining in Hospital were 27 of scarlet fever, 6 of enteric fever, 13 of diphtheria, and 2 of "other diseases." Fifteen of the cases remaining in Hospital were from "out-districts," as compared with 13 on the corresponding date in 1916.

The heading "other diseases" includes cases of the following diseases: Albuminuria (1), anæmia (2), asthenia (1), bronchitis (2), broncho-pneumonia (4), cancer (1), cerebro-spinal fever (1), chlorosis (1), diarrhœa (1), heart disease (1), ill-defined (3), laryngitis (2), malnutrition (1), mothers nursing infants (1), meningitis-

pneumococcal and tubercular (2), nephritis (1), neurasthenia (1), nil (1), parotitis (4), pharyngitis (16), pneumonia (1), psoriasis (1), rash ill-defined (1), rheumatism (2); rotheln (12), sepsis (2), tonsillitis (23), ulcer-gastric (1), uræmia (1).

The daily average number of patients in Hospital in the year ended December 31st, 1917, was 47·8, as compared with 84·6 in 1916, and with 133·4, the average of the numbers in the five years ended December 31st, 1916.

It is an interesting fact that the number of admissions was lower in 1917 than in any year since 1885. This applies to "out-districts" equally with Salford.

Generally speaking, throughout the year under consideration, the health of the Staff has been good. Two members of the Nursing Staff contracted scarlet fever and two diphtheria, whilst one member of the Domestic Staff suffered from the latter disease. I am pleased to say that in each instance the disease was present in a very mild form, and that all made excellent recoveries.

As I reported last year, all members of the Nursing Staff are inoculated with anti-typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine before being placed on duty in wards in which cases of typhoid fever are treated.

On December 31st, 1917, the following members of the Staff were serving with His Majesty's Forces: Assistant Medical Officer (temporary), Dr. Fleming; Sisters Heggie and Raynor; Medical Superintendent's Clerk, Harry Wilkinson; Head Gardener James Townes

(prisoner of war); Porters Albert Chance, Thomas Faulkner, and William Jones; and Driver William Lowe.

In the Bacteriological Laboratory, under the care of Dr. Fleming, until he joined the R.A.M.C. in August, 931 examinations of pathological products have been made during the year. The number is made up as follows :—

Cultures from Throat	788
„ Nose	74
„ Ear.....	17
„ Sputum	8
„ Fæces	7
„ Naso-Pharynx	5
„ Vagina	4
„ Larynx	2
„ Eye	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	8
Blood	16
	<hr/>
	931

Forty cases of laryngeal diphtheria were admitted during the year. In connection with these cases it was found necessary on eight occasions to perform tracheotomy. Sixty-two per cent of the cases operated on recovered.

In conformity with the reduction in the number of patients treated there has been a reduction in the strength, consistent with the retention of such a number as made for safety. Following I have set out in four columns the number of cases in Hospital on December 31st in each of the past four years, together with a classified statement showing the strength of the Staff on the same dates :—

	1914		1915		1916		1917
Cases Remaining on December 31st..	183	..	101	..	42	..	48
Medical Superintendent	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Assistant Medical Officer	1	..	1	..	1	..	—
Matron	—	..	1	..	1	..	1
Assistant Matron	1	..	1	..	—	..	—
Night Sister	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Day Sisters	5	..	1	..	2	..	2
Staff Nurses	11	..	5	..	5	..	7
Probationers (1st, 2nd and 3rd year) ..	32	..	35	..	26	..	13
Storekeeper (Female)	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Domestics	33	..	32	..	30	..	27
Clerk to Medical Superintendent	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Engineer	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Firemen	3	..	3	..	3	..	3
Lodge Porters	2	..	2	..	2	..	2
General Porters	3	..	3	..	3	..	3
Gardener	1	..	1	..	—	..	—
Foreman Gardener and Labourers ...	5	..	5	..	4	..	3
Driver	1	..	1	..	1	..	—
	109		95		83		66

I desire to record my appreciation of the great assistance given to me by the Matron (Mrs. G. K. Rowan) in all matters connected with work of the institution, and of the loyal support I have received from all members of the Staff.

In conclusion, I beg to tender to you, Gentlemen, my thanks for the unfailing and ungrudging support you have ever accorded me.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN W. MULLEN,

Medical Superintendent.

SECTION III.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
SCHOOLS.

This Report deals with the work of the Medical Staff of the Education Committee during the year 1917.

Details of the routine and methods employed were given in previous Reports.

The modified work described in the last report has been continued, but it has been impossible to extend it.

The staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, who is Medical Officer to the Education Committee ; the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, who is also Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium ; one whole-time School Dentist, and five whole-time School Nurses.

In addition, Dr. Bradley, the Chairman of the Physical Care Committee, has very kindly taken in hand the examination of Eye Cases and prescription of spectacles, etc.

The Assistant Medical Officer can only devote half his time to the work of medical inspection and treatment of

school children, the other half being taken up with duties in connection with the Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Special attention has been devoted to treatment of children at the School Clinic, as it was felt that this important branch of the work should not be allowed to lapse, even though inspection in the schools should be curtailed. Thus, X-ray treatment of ringworm was carried out as usual, and the Dental and Minor Ailments Clinics were in full swing daily. The number of children treated and the number of attendances at the Minor Ailments Clinic exceeded that of the previous year.

Summary of Examinations.

During the year 1917, 9,616 examinations were conducted by the Medical Officers of the Education Committee.

These 9,616 examinations are made up as follows:—

- (a) Cases of visual defect examined by
retinoscopy at Chapel Street Office.. 441
- (b) Absentees and cases of disease or defect
examined by the Medical Officer at
Regent Road centre 4659
- (c) Verminous cases in which cleansing
notices have been served under
Section 122 of the Children Act,
1908, examined at Regent Road.... 477
(served)

(d) Teachers, pupil teachers, and bursars examined at the two inspection centres	118
(e) Children examined in the Schools by the School Dentist	3921

At several schools there were outbreaks of sore throat, or scarlet fever, which necessitated, over a period of time which varied in different circumstances, special daily visits of the medical staff, at which the whole of the scholars in the school were examined, for the special purpose of ascertaining their freedom from infection. These examinations have not been included in the preceding figures, as no account was taken of the number of children examined, and the examinations themselves were necessarily limited to the one object in view, and no unnecessary time was spent over them.

INSPECTIONS AT THE CENTRAL OFFICE. — All ringworm and infectious skin disease cases, cases of ophthalmia, &c., reported by Attendance Officers or Teachers, or discovered during the course of medical inspection, have been kept under supervision and periodically inspected, and the children not allowed to return to school until judged by the Medical Inspector to be quite free from infection.

Similarly, all phthisical children reported from different sources or discovered in routine inspection are referred to the inspection centre for periodical examination, and many of them transferred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for treatment.

Observations on some Defects and Diseases in School Children.

Cleanliness.

Children's heads and bodies were examined for pediculosis on the occasion of the Nurses' visits to schools, when children of all ages are submitted to inspection.

The number of children examined by the Nurses in the schools totalled 5,601.

Tables showing prevalence of pediculosis are hereby appended :—

TABLES SHOWING PREVALENCE OF PEDICULOSIS IN DEPARTMENTS WHERE
ALL THE SCHOLARS PRESENT WERE EXAMINED BY THE SCHOOL NURSES.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

	Boys.					Girls.				
	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.
		*A.	B.	C.			*A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers ..	739	546	177	16	45	708	224	239	245	32
(B) Percentages ..	100	73·9	23·9	2·2	6·0	100	31·6	33·8	34·6	4·5

UPPER DEPARTMENTS.

	Boys.					Girls.				
	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.	No. examin'd	Heads.			Ver- minous bodies.
		*A.	B.	C.			*A.	B.	C.	
(A) Aggregate Numbers ..	2155	1910	235	10	82	1999	684	791	614	73
(B) Percentages ..	100	88·6	10·9	0·5	3·8	100	34·2	39·5	30·7	3·6

* Heads A—Where neither vermin nor nits are present.
 „ B—Containing a small number of nits only.
 „ C—Containing live vermin or numerous nits.

The accompanying table shows the work done under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908 :—

BOYS.					GIRLS.				
Number of Cleansing Notices Served.	Hair Cut.		Cleansed at Mole Wheel Disinfecting Station.	Cleansed at Home.	Number of Cleansing Notices Served.	Hair Cut.		Cleansed at Mole Wheel Disinfecting Station.	Cleansed at Home.
	By Nurse.	By Parent.				By Nurse.	By Parent.		
71	5	—	18	39	406	240	88	9	9

Inspection by School Dentist.

The School Dentist on visiting the schools, inspects the teeth of all the children aged six, seven, and eight years. All children examined last year have been followed up, and include a number of 9-year-old children. The following tables show (a) the number of sound and decayed teeth (both temporary and permanent) and (b) the actual state of the teeth and gums, and the grinding capacity, of the children examined by the School Dentist :—

TABLE A.

	Age	Number examined.	TEMPORARY TEETH.				PERMANENT TEETH.			
			Number present.	Average per child.	Number decayed.	Average per child.	Number present.	Average per child.	Number decayed.	Average per child.
Boys	6	358	6800	18.99	3108	8.68	1161	3.24	122	.34
	7	427	6969	16.32	3354	7.85	2747	6.43	300	.70
	8	435	5757	13.23	2714	6.24	3944	9.06	440	1.01
	9	897	7333	8.17	3455	3.85	12308	13.72	1246	1.39
	Total ...	2117	26859	12.67	12631	5.96	20160	9.52	2108	1.00
Girls	6	298	6048	20.29	2767	9.28	1095	3.67	95	.32
	7	393	6369	16.20	2953	7.51	3229	8.21	302	.77
	8	370	5224	14.12	2587	6.99	4430	11.97	448	1.21
	9	743	6103	8.21	2853	3.84	13536	18.22	1186	1.59
	Total ...	1804	23744	13.16	11160	6.12	22290	12.36	2031	1.13
Boys and Girls...	Total ...	3921	50603	12.90	23791	6.06	42450	10.82	4139	1.05

TABLE B.

	Age.	Number exami- ned.	State of Teeth.			Condition of Gums.			Grinding Capacity.			Temporary Teeth.		Permanent Teeth.			Hypo- plastic.
			Clean.	Fairly clean.	Dirty.	Healthy	In- flamed.	Septic.	Good.	Average	Bad.	Sound.	Decayed	Sound.	Decayed.		
															Saveable	Un- saveable	
Boys	6	358	154	147	57	190	78	90	27	150	181	3692	3108	1039	473	9	18
	7	427	152	202	63	214	114	99	31	166	230	3615	3354	2447	399	50	75
	8	435	157	227	51	265	103	67	34	194	207	3043	2714	3504	362	118	166
	9	897	320	461	116	602	204	91	82	522	283	3878	3455	11162	624	531	392
	Total	2117	783	1037	287	1271	499	347	174	1032	901	14228	12631	18152	1858	708	651
Girls	6	298	117	139	42	166	77	55	26	139	133	3281	2767	1000	338	4	24
	7	393	167	174	52	212	107	74	16	190	187	3416	2953	2927	413	60	112
	8	370	154	194	22	184	111	75	20	181	169	2637	2587	3982	369	123	161
	9	743	322	369	52	474	162	107	65	472	206	3250	2853	12350	575	535	604
	Total	1804	760	876	168	1036	457	311	127	982	695	12584	11160	20259	1695	722	901
ys & Girls		Total	1543	1913	455	2307	956	658	301	2014	1596	26812	23791	38411	3553	1430	1552

The following table shows the number of children examined by the School Dentist, the number and percentage of children to whom treatment was recommended, and the number and percentage of those whose parents wrote accepting treatment.

Age.	Number Examined.			Number recommended treatment.			Number accepted treatment.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6-year-old children	358	298	656	125	106	231	58	54	112
Percentages.....	..	..	..	34.9	35.5	35.2	16.2	18.1	17.1
7-year-old children	427	393	820	180	178	358	67	89	156
Percentages.....	..	..	..	42.1	45.3	43.6	15.7	22.6	86.7
8-year-old children	435	370	805	194	186	380	81	103	184
Percentages.....	..	..	..	44.6	50.3	47.2	18.6	27.8	22.9
9-year-old children	897	743	1,640	341	310	651	136	138	274
Percentages.....	..	..	..	38.0	41.7	39.7	14.0	18.6	16.7

Heart and Circulation.

In all well-marked cases of heart disease, the parents were interviewed and warned of the defect, and the children were referred for further examination in three months' time. The teachers were also warned of such defect and advised as to the child's fitness for drill or otherwise.

Lungs.

Amongst the inspection cases there were 20 of tuberculosis, and 39 of suspected tuberculosis. At the same time there were very few advanced cases of phthisis,

the majority being in the early stage, the affection being probably chiefly confined to the bronchial or mediastinal lymphatic glands and giving rise to indefinite physical signs, although the children were obviously suffering from the effects of toxic absorption, such as languor, anorexia, loss of flesh, night sweats, &c. The majority of such children are adversely affected by compulsory attendance at an ordinary school.

Skin Diseases.

RINGWORM.—Cases of Ringworm are notified by Teachers and Attendance Officers, as well as by the Medical Inspection Staff. All cases are invited to attend periodically at the centre for inspection, and no child who has been known to have had ringworm is allowed to return to school without a certificate from the Medical Officer.

During the year 1917, 184 new cases of scalp ringworm and 144 new cases of body ringworm have been under supervision at the inspection clinic, and the total number of examinations in these cases amounted to 1077.

A census of the number of cases known to be out of school suffering from this disease at corresponding periods in the last four years shows that the disease is becoming less prevalent, as witness the following figures:—

Total cases known to be suffering from *tinea tonsurans* in August, 1911, 450 ; August, 1912, 394 ; August, 1913, 289 ; August, 1914, 130 ; August, 1915, 72 ; August, 1916, 92 ; August, 1917, 92.

This very substantial decline in the prevalence of so obstinate a disease must be attributed—first, to rigid exclusion and supervision of all cases that become known ; secondly, to the fact that no child who has had ringworm is allowed to return to school without a certificate from the Medical Officer ; thirdly, to the valuable help afforded by X-ray treatment, which has been administered since the installation of the apparatus at the school clinic in April, 1913.

During the year the X-rays have been administered to 61 cases of scalp ringworm, and in all cases it was necessary to epilate the whole scalp by Kienböck's method. The children were fit to return to school again on the average 3 or 4 weeks after application of rays.

It may be too much to hope that the disease will ever be entirely eradicated, but it is confidently expected that with the help of X-ray treatment the number of cases will in a few years be negligible.

ALOPECIA.—There have been 146 cases under supervision at the inspection centre, with a total of 413 examinations.

The practice of exclusion of these cases until disappearance of alopecia stumps and appearance of new hair growth over the affected patches has been continued.

ECZEMA AND IMPETIGO AND SORES.—The number of new cases of these diseases under observation during the past year was 1169, and the number of examinations 1751.

A large number of such cases are now being dealt with very successfully at the school clinic, and many obstinate cases of impetigo are returned to school after a few days' treatment.

SCABIES.—This disease has been rather more prevalent. There were 316 cases under supervision and 772 examinations.

Infectious Disease.

A system of notification is in force whereby the Head Teachers forward to the Medical Officer of Health particulars of the cause of absence from sickness of children attending their schools. These returns are sent in weekly, and are classified in the following table :—

RETURN OF SICKNESS IN SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1917.

Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Infectious Diseases (unclassified).	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Measles.	Ringworm.	Ophthalmia.	Sore Throat.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Mumps.	Colds.	Other Diseases.
...	230	1127	1218	2708	436	627	2353	1349	1181	12738	11822

A comparison with the returns for the preceding year shows a greatly diminished prevalence of infectious diseases. There has been an increase in the prevalence of ophthalmia and mumps.

Treatment of Defects in School Children.

Where medical inspection reveals defects calling for treatment, parents are notified of the same.

Parents are never advised to take their children to the Hospital, unless they state definitely they cannot afford private medical treatment.

The conditions for which treatment is undertaken by the Local Authority are :—

- (1) Visual defects.
- (2) Ringworm.
- (3) Minor ailments, such as running ears, chronic nasal catarrh, impetigo, &c.
- (4) Tuberculosis.
- (5) Dental disease.

These are described under their respective headings.

The School Clinic.

The Regent Road centre has become established as a school clinic, and a large number of children now attend daily, both for inspection and also for treatment.

The rooms at present consist of three waiting rooms, three consulting rooms, an X-ray room, and an office. These premises are distinct from the adjoining Tuberculosis Dispensary, though communication is preserved by means of a corridor.

The School Clinic now comprises :—

- (1) An Inspection Centre.
- (2) An Office and Administrative Centre.
- (3) A Minor Ailments Clinic.
- (4) An X-ray Clinic.
- (5) A Dental Clinic.
- (6) A Refraction Clinic.

The Inspection Clinic.

The Medical Officer attends each afternoon for the purpose of examining all special cases referred to him by the School Nurses in accordance with the modified scheme of school inspection now in force, as well as a large number of cases referred by attendance Officers and Teachers.

Again many children have been medically examined at the request of the parents. It is gratifying to find that parents are availing themselves more and more of the facilities for obtaining medical advice with respect to their children, the requests for a consultation being made sometimes through the medium of the head teacher and sometimes direct to the office. In some cases advice was all that was necessary, and as the parent or guardian was practically always in attendance, advice could be given direct, and hence much more likely to be acted upon than when forwarded through the medium of a printed notice.

Where it was considered desirable that a child should be kept under observation invitations were issued periodically, and the child brought by the parent for re-examination from time to time.

A large number of the children inspected were found to be in need of some form of medical treatment. Some of these were referred to the family doctor, or to hospital. Many suffering from such conditions as running ears, nasal obstruction, ophthalmia, and contagious skin diseases were transferred to the Minor Ailments Clinic for regular treatment.

Again, children found to be suffering from tuberculosis were referred to the adjoining Tuberculosis Dispensary

for observation and treatment. In this connection the close co-ordination of School Clinic and Tuberculosis Dispensary was found to be a great advantage, as in cases of doubt a consultation could at once be obtained with the Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. W. H. Tattersall.

Table S VI. shows the number of children examined at the Inspection Centre, the number of re-examinations and the diseases from which the children were suffering.

Minor Ailments Clinic.

An increasingly large number of children are now being treated at the Minor Ailments Clinic, one of the School Nurses devoting the whole of each morning to the work, which comprises the treatment of cases that would otherwise receive little or no attention, such as chronic ear discharge, chronic nasal discharge with obstructive deafness, cases of tinea, alopecia, eczema, impetigo, and sores, septic conditions, and such common external eye diseases as conjunctivitis and blepharitis.

It is found that the great majority of these cases rapidly improve under thorough treatment, and, as a rule, even the bad cases are soon able to resume school.

A large number of the children, examined first at the Inspection Clinic, have been transferred to the Minor Ailments Clinic for treatment; hence, owing to the increasing number of cases treated, the assistance of a second School Nurse has been necessary on some of the busier mornings.

The treatment is carried out by the School Nurses under the direction of the Medical Officer.

Local treatment (such as douching and applications) has been carried out with benefit in cases of adenoids awaiting surgical treatment. Surgical treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids has hitherto been carried out chiefly at the hospitals, and rarely at the hands of the general practitioner. At the present time, owing to the great pressure of work at the voluntary hospitals, treatment of children suffering from tonsils and adenoids is generally long deferred. The child's name is apparently put down on a waiting list, and after months of waiting the parent gives up hope of having the operation performed. It is therefore very desirable that steps should be taken by the Local Authority to provide surgical treatment for these neglected cases. A beginning might be made with three or four beds for the purpose at the Regent Road Centre.

The following table shows the number of new cases and attendances up to December 31st, 1917 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Cases	869	727	1596
Attendances	6353	4602	10955

The Dental Clinic.

A gratifying feature of the year's work in this Department is the increase in the number of casual cases (999 attended the Clinic compared with 389 last year), which proves that the parents appreciate the work done at the Clinic, and also that the children are not afraid to come to have the offending tooth removed. The attendance of the children at the Clinic has been extremely good, very few of them failing to keep their appointments.

	Boys.							Girls.							Boys and Girls.					
	Age 6.	Age 7.	Age 8.	Age 9 and over.	Cas-uals.	T'tal.		Age 6.	Age 7.	Age 8.	Age 9 and over.	Cas-uals.	T'tal.	Age 6.	Age 7.	Age 8.	Age 9 and over.	Cas-uals.	T'tal.	
Temporary Teeth.	Number of Children Treated																			
	1	..	..	..	5	6		75	125	136	142	524	1002	145	239	282	298	999	1963
	Dressings																			
	Extractions— (a) Without anæsthetic . . .	107	118	231	259	192	907	90	137	259	262	283	1021	197	255	490	511	475	1928	
	(b) With local anæsthetic	15	33	22	22	139	231	16	21	28	18	77	160	31	54	50	40	216	391	
Permanent Teeth.	(c) With gas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scalings . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dressings . . . . .	..	2	5	8	5	20	..	3	1	14	20	38	..	5	6	22	25	58
	Extractions— (a) Without anæsthetic . . .	..	1	..	1	98	100	2	..	..	1	91	94	2	1	..	2	189	194
	(b) With local anæsthetic . . .	..	..	..	..	19	18	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..	..	44	44
	(c) With gas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scalings	4	6	12	42	5	69	4	7	13	24	12	60	8	13	25	66	17	129	
	Fillings— (a) With amalgam .	54	111	153	297	..	615	36	126	127	216	..	505	90	237	280	513	..	1120	
	(b) With cement ..	1	1	5	9	1	17	1	8	5	13	..	27	2	9	10	22	1	44	
	(c) With amalgam and cement ..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	4

It will be noticed from the foregoing table that 1,963 children were treated at the Dental Clinic. There were 2,557 extractions of teeth, 1,168 fillings, 81 dressings, and 129 scalings.

The X-Ray Clinic.

The very efficient X-ray apparatus for the treatment of ringworm was installed early in the year 1913.

From the beginning this Clinic has been highly successful in coping with the large amount of scalp ringworm of an obstinate type, formerly prevalent in the Borough.

It was found necessary to epilate the whole scalp in each case according to the five-exposure method of Kienböck. By this method the whole of the scalp is exposed at one sitting of approximately two hours, epilation being complete by about the end of the third week following.

After X-ray application children are allowed to return to school, wearing a cap, as soon as epilation is complete and no ringworm stumps remain in the scalp.

A nominal charge of 2s. 6d. per child treated is made to the parent.

Swimming Instruction.

During the season just closed, eleven Swimming Instructors were appointed for boys and four for girls, and the number of attendances of children during school hours at the several baths was 24,792 in the case of boys, and 21,704 in the case of girls, making a total of 46,496, as compared with 44,767 in the previous year. Reports

were received from the Instructors that, of the children attending the baths, 1,369 boys and 632 girls proved themselves able to swim.

In order to encourage the children to learn swimming, the Baths Committee have continued the arrangement under which a free season ticket for the ensuing year is given to each scholar who, at the commencement of the season, is unable to swim more than ten yards, and who at the end of the season has proved himself able to swim one length of the bath. Certificates of proficiency are also awarded by the Education Committee, after an examination conducted by a Committee of Head Teachers. The number of such certificates gained during the past season was 1,245, compared with 1,061 for the previous year.

General.

The schools were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, who have paid altogether 801 visits. Improvement in the sanitary condition of outside offices, yards, &c., has been maintained.

Five departments have been disinfected during the year for certain special diseases, *i.e.*, diphtheria, scarlet fever, sore throat, and measles.

Open-air School.

This Day School was opened on the 28th August, 1916, in the open shed and premises in the David Lewis Recreation Ground. The children admitted were selected, after examination by the medical staff, from the number who were excluded from the ordinary elementary schools by reason of their being ailing or delicate.

On the 31st October, 1917, there were 64 children on the books. The staff consists of a head teacher with two assistants. The School Nurse attends every Monday, when the children are weighed; the Medical Inspector also visits the school every week. The children attend each week day except Saturday, those from a distance coming by tramcar. Three meals are provided—breakfast, dinner, and tea, for which a maximum charge of 6d. per day is made.

Open-air School, Year 1917.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of Admissions during 1917	48	36	84
Number of Discharges during 1917.....	35	38	73
Number of Children on Register at end of year 1917	43	25	68

CHILDREN DISCHARGED DURING 1917.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Average "Stay" in School (weeks)	34	32	33
AVERAGE GAIN IN WEIGHT.....	6	5½	5¾

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES FROM WHICH THE ABOVE DISCHARGED CHILDREN WERE SUFFERING.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Early and Suspected Phthisis	15	12	27
Anæmia	7	4	11
Delicate	13	14	27
Abdominal Tuberculosis.....	3	2	5
Glandular Tuberculosis	1	2	3
Bronchitis	6	5	11
Rhinitis .....	...	1	1
Malnutrition .....	..	1	1
Rheumatism .....	...	2	2
Chorea.....	1	1	2

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES—*continued.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Other Nervous Disorders	3	...	3
Mitral Regurgitation	1	...	1
Otitis Chronic.....	1	...	1
Visual Defect	2	5	7
Keratitis .....	...	1	1
Nystagmus	1	...	1
Cataract .....	...	1	1
Proptosis.....	...	1	1
	54	52	106

Treatment of Defects of Children during 1917.

Condition.	No. of Defects for which treatment was considered necessary.		No. of Defects for which no report is available.	No. of Defects treated.	Results of Treatment.			Percentage of Defects treated.
	Total.				Remedied.	Improved.	Unchanged.	
Cleanliness of Head.....	5601		...	5601	3795	1518	288	...
Cleanliness of Body.....	232		...	232	232	...	...	...
Nutrition	14		4	10	4	6	...	71.0
Nose and Throat	381		58	323	217	101	5	85.0
External Eye Disease	178		28	150	96	45	9	84.0
Ear Disease	263		37	226	45	163	18	85.0
*Teeth	49		9	40	34	...	6	82.0
Heart and Circulation.....	81		27	54	13	30	11	66.0
Lungs.....	182		55	127	49	55	23	69.0
Nervous System	21		8	13	7	5	1	62.0
Skin	2878		119	2759	2601	139	19	96.0
Rickets	5		3	2	...	...	2	40.0
Deformities	4		2	2	...	...	2	50.0
Tuberculosis.—Non-Pulmonary	53		6	47	12	24	11	88.0
Mental Condition.....	4		...	4	...	...	4	100.0
*Vision and Squint	49		...	49	33	14	2	100.0
Hearing	50		10	40	11	25	4	80.0
Miscellaneous	27		5	22	14	8	...	81.0
TOTAL.....	10072		371	9701	7163	2133	405	96.0

* Cases examined and treated by the School dentist are included in a separate table; also cases of defective vision examined at retinoscopy clinic are included in a separate table.

TABLE S I.

CHILDREN EXAMINED AT THE INSPECTION CENTRES BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Cases.....	1240 ..	1161 ..	2401
Re-examinations	1216 ..	1042 ..	2258
Total Examinations	2456 ..	2203 ..	4659

CHILDREN EXAMINED BY THE EYE SPECIALIST.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number	190 ..	251 ..	441
Spectacles prescribed for	169 ..	212 ..	381

Teacher Exhibitioners	72	} 118
Teachers Medically Examined	—	
Pupil Teachers Medically Examined.....	9	
„ „ Re-examined	34	
Bursars Medically Examined	1	
„ „ Re-examined	2	
Sanitary Inspectors' Visits to Schools	801	
Defects Found	8	

Urinal gulley choked	1
W.C.'s defective or choked.....	3
Pipe burst	1
W.C. seat loose	1
One yard surface out of repair	1
W.C. dirty	1
	—
	8
	—

Schools disinfected	5
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TABLE S VI.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES
EXAMINED BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTORS, AT THE INSPECTION CENTRES,
DURING THE YEAR 1917.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	
Number examined	1240	1216	1161	1042	4659
Skin Diseases—					
Ringworm, head	120	379	64	213	776
,, body	72	91	72	66	301
Scabies	158	346	158	210	872
Eczema	22	17	38	22	99
Impetigo and Sores	592	268	517	278	1655
Alopecia	78	147	68	120	413
Psoriasis	1	5	6	2	14
Lupus . . . . .	..	1	1	1	3
Multiple Papilloma . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Herpes	4	3	9	5	21
Boils	14	11	4	5	34
Dermatitis	6	4	3	3	16
Ulcer	3	1	2	1	7
Pediculosis—					
Head	4	4	49	45	102
Body	1	..	..	..	1
Mental Condition—					
Epilepsy	4	4	3	3	14
Mentally Defective	7	3	2	..	12
Mentally & Physically Backward	..	..	..	2	2
Nose and Throat—					
Rhinitis and Nasal Catarrh . . .	36	34	32	26	128
Nasal Obstruction . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Tonsillitis	37	48	42	45	172

TABLE S VI.—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—Continued.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re examined.	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	
Nose and Throat—(continued).					
Laryngitis.....	1	3	2	3	9
Tonsils Enlarged	16	21	21	9	67
Pharyngitis	1	2		1	4
Adenoids	9	10	8	5	32
Nasal Polypus.....	1	1	2	3	7
Deflected Septum.....	1	..	..	2	3
Enlarged Lymphatic Glands ..	18	21	15	8	62
External Eye Diseases—					
Strabismus	7	3	5	4	19
Blepharitis	17	11	9	18	55
Conjunctivitis	54	31	52	46	183
Corneal Ulcer and Nebula ...	7	5	5	1	18
Keratitis	4	8	6	4	22
Iritis	1	1	..	..	2
Nystagmus.....	1	4	..	..	5
Cataract .....	..	..	1	..	1
Merbomian Cyst	2	2	..	..	4
Vision—Very defective	29	15	30	13	87
Ear Disease—					
Otorrhœa and Otitis	49	31	38	23	141
Cerumen.....	2	6	5	5	18
Furunculosis .....	..	2	..	..	2
Hearing—					
Impaired.....	14	13	16	10	53
Deaf and Dumb	1	..	..	..	1
Speech—					
Defective (Stammering) .....	..	..	..	1	1
Heart Disease—					
Valvular Disease	5	8	13	11	37
Other Disease	3	6	5	4	18

TABLE S VI.—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—Continued.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	
Lungs—					
Phthisis (?).....	20	11	19	11	61
Phthisis.....	10	5	10	1	26
Bronchitis.....	44	31	37	19	131
Asthma.....	1	1	..	..	2
Pleurisy	4	3	8	1	16
Tuberculosis—					
Bone and Joint	5	1	6	4	16
Abdominal	13	6	3	1	23
Glands.....	14	17	14	11	56
Rickets .....	..	..	1	1	2
Nervous System—					
Paralysis.....	..	..	1	1	2
Pains in Head	3	..	5	3	11
Chorea.....	3	2	4	7	16
Incontinence of Urine	1	..	2	2	5
Nervousness	1	..	3	1	5
Neuritis.....	..	1	2	1	4
Delicate	34	28	29	31	122
Anamia and Debility	18	26	35	35	114
Malformations—					
Lateral Curvature of the Spine..	2	..	2	1	5
Pigeon Chest .....	..	2	..	..	2
Talipes	2	..	..	..	2
Other Diseases—					
Rheumatism	4	3	5	12	24
Gastritis	6	1	9	9	25
Tumour .....	..	..	2	3	5
Nephritis	1	3	2	1	7
Dog Bite .....	..	1	..	..	1

TABLE S VI.—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL CASES—Continued.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total Examina- tions.
	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	1st Exam.	Re- examined.	
Other Diseases—(continued).					
Oral Sepsis	9	8	8	4	29
Dental Caries					
Gingivitis .....	..	..	1	1	2
Stomatitis	1	..	1	4	6
Abscess and Cellulitis.....	39	31	18	14	102
Scalds and Burns	2	1	2	..	5
Accident	2	1	2	2	7
Adenitis	18	19	11	7	55
Malnutrition	7	3	4	2	16
Unclassified	4	1	7	1	13
Infectious Disease—					
Chicken Pox	2	..	1	..	3
Mumps	6	6	6	1	19
Whooping Cough	3	2	1	..	6
Influenza	1	1	..	1	3
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	1
Fit for School	185	..	179	..	364

TABLE S VII.

SUMMARY OF CASES SEEN BY THE OPHTHALMIC OFFICER AT THE
EDUCATION OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1917.

A.—REFRACTIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hypermetropia	80	86	166
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	21	49	70
Compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism....	11	11	22
Myopia	45	56	101
Myopic Astigmatism	10	15	25
Compound Myopic Astigmatism	6	10	16
Nil.....	11	17	28
TOTALS	184	244	428

B.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Keratitis	4	3	7
Blepharitis .....	..	3	3
Conjunctivitis .....	..	3	3
Corneal Opacities.....	..	3	3
Corneal Ulcer .....	..	1	1
Nystagmus	2	..	2
Strabismus	14	12	26
Ophthalmia .....	..	1	1
Cataract.....	..	2	2
Defective Vision.....	1	..	1
TOTALS	21	28	49

TABLE S VIII.

BLIND, DEAF, AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

NEW CASES SENT TO SPECIAL SCHOOLS DURING 1917.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To Residential Blind School .....	..	..	..
„ Deaf and Dumb Institution	2	..	2
„ Day Blind School .....	..	2	2
„ Special Schools	2	2	4
TOTALS	4	4	8

TABLE S IX.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN MAINTAINED IN INSTITUTIONS, AT THE PART COST OF THE COUNCIL, AS AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Name of Institution.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Manchester	2	3	5
Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool	2	..	2
Homes for the Blind, Fulwood, Preston	2	..	2
Manchester Day Classes for the Blind	4	11	15
Manchester Schools for the Deaf and Dumb	14	4	18
St. John's Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa	3	4	7
Jews' Deaf and Dumb, London .....	..	1	1
Soss Moss Epileptic Colony School	1	..	1
Pontville R.C. Special School, Ormskirk	1	..	1
Sandlebridge School for Feeble-minded	4	1	5
Greengate Dispensary	} 11	6	17
Grimké Ward for Cripples			
Swinton House School for Crippled Children .....	..	1	1
TOTALS	44	31	75

SECTION IV.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Swine Fever Order, 1908.

Two outbreaks of Swine Fever occurred during the year 1917.

In each of these cases the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries were at once notified. The carcasses of the animals were destroyed and the disinfection of the slaughterhouse, floats, &c., carried out as required by the Swine Fever Order, and all the necessary precautions taken to prevent a spread of the disease. These cases were not notified, but were discovered during the course of meat inspection.

Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order, 1908.

The following summary shows the number of movement licenses dealt with under the above Order, and the number of pigs:—

	Number of Licenses.	Number of Pigs.
Store Pigs licensed into the Borough	59	668
Fat Pigs licensed into the Cattle Market . .	4	22
Fat Pigs licensed to slaughterhouses in the Borough	187	9,413
Fat Pigs licensed to slaughterhouses outside the Borough	8	42
	258	10,145

Parasitic Mange Order, 1911.

Five outbreaks of Parasitic Mange were reported during the year. Thirty-six horses were examined and five found to be affected with the disease. In each case the animals affected were at once isolated, and the premises and utensils thoroughly disinfected.

Unsound Foodstuff.

Twenty-six tons, 6 cwts., 65 lbs. of meat, and one ton, 6 cwts., 37 lbs. of tinned foodstuffs have been seized or voluntarily surrendered during the year.

In two instances legal proceedings have been taken against the occupiers of shops for exposing for sale for human consumption unsound bacon and bacon ribs. The total fines inflicted amounted to £89 15s.

Disposal of Unsound Food.

A considerable proportion of unsound meat has been used for the feeding of pigs and hens, and a lesser quantity has had the fat abstracted and made into soap.

The residue, which was of very poor quality and void of fat, has been burned at the Public Destructor. The most economical method of disposing of the greater part of the condemned meat appears to be by the using of it as food for animals and poultry.

A large amount of meat has been condemned for asphyxiation and decomposition. This very considerable loss of valuable meat has been almost entirely due to animals dying in transit. After careful and frequent

examination of the railway waggons, it has been found that the death of these animals has not been caused by overcrowding of the waggons. If an animal, particularly a sheep, travelling any great distance by rail, lies down in the waggon its chances of arriving safely at its destination are slight.

Sheep which have been grazed on clayey ground, and are heavy in wool, driven a few miles along a country road in wet weather, must be thoroughly exhausted when they arrive at the railway station. If they are at once put into waggons and consigned to Salford, they will lie down at the first opportunity.

It would seem that much of this loss would be avoided if animals were fed and rested in covered lairs before commencing the railway journey, and a sufficient number put into the waggons to prevent them being forcibly thrown down.

Horse Flesh.

One thousand one hundred and thirty-seven horses have been slaughtered and prepared for human consumption in the Borough during the year. These animals are all slaughtered at the public slaughterhouses in the Cattle Market, and each horse is examined before slaughter. Fully 70 per cent of these animals are unfit for work, owing to chronic lameness. Judging from their appearance, these horses have been under treatment, and have not worked for many months. A few others have been brought to the slaughterhouse as the result of accidents in the streets. The men carrying on this trade in Salford were horse dealers before the War, buying

defective horses for export. From long experience these men have gained a good knowledge of the symptoms of the most serious diseases in horses. They have been forbidden to bring any horse showing signs of severe illness to the slaughterhouse. These animals must all be taken to a knacker yard. It will be thus seen that there is little likelihood of horses suffering from disease communicable to man being brought to the slaughterhouse.

The horses are shot in a most expeditious and humane manner with up-to-date appliances. To prevent any risk of unnecessary suffering to the animal, or danger to the workmen in the buildings, the appliances are in the charge of the Corporation butcher, who is the only man authorised to use them.

The carcasses and internal organs are all carefully inspected before being removed from the slaughterhouse, and anything unfit for food is destroyed. If found to be fit for food, the carcasses are branded in several places.

There are five shops in Salford, besides others in neighbouring districts, used exclusively for the sale of horse flesh. The proprietors of these shops all comply with the "Sale of Horse Flesh Regulations" by exhibiting a sign stating that horse flesh is sold.

Horse flesh has been prepared for human food in Salford for about two and a half years. During this time no serious case of disease communicable to man, such as glanders, has been discovered.

Tuberculosis, which is common in cattle and pigs, is comparatively rare in horses, only about half a dozen

cases having been found. The disease most common is a parasitic condition of the liver.

Not more than 30 per cent are old, worn-out horses, and of these a number are emaciated and condemned. Much unavoidable suffering is inflicted on the animals in course of transit, which must be intensified in the case of lame or deformed horses, particularly during long journeys. Much suffering might be avoided if a limit were fixed on the distance they were allowed to travel.

Premises where Food is Prepared.

One hundred and fifty-two visits have been made to these premises. A considerable quantity of food is prepared in Salford by Army Food Contractors. As requested by the Army authorities, special attention has been paid to the places. No seizures have been made, but a quantity of unsound foodstuff has been surrendered and destroyed.

SECTION V.

BOROUGH ANALYST'S REPORT.

TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work carried out in the Borough Laboratories during the year 1917.

During the year, 1,434 samples have been submitted to me for analysis. Of these, 1,385 were taken in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, seven were samples sent in by various Corporation departments, whilst forty-two were taken under the Cakes and Pastry Order, 1917.

Of the 1,385 samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, seventeen, or 1·2 per cent, were adulterated. This is a considerable improvement on last year, when 5·8 per cent of the samples were returned as adulterated. Full particulars of the various samples are given in the body of the report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. D. ELSDON,

Borough Analyst.

Municipal Laboratories,

141, Regent Road, Salford,

January, 1918.

1. Samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

The total number of Foods and Drugs examined during the year was 1,385. The following table gives complete details concerning the various articles examined :—

TABLE 1.

Samples.	Total Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.		Percentage of Adulteration.
		Preservatives only.	Other Ways.	
Milk	539	2	11	2·4
Butter	79	..	..	..
Margarine	106	..	..	..
Cheese	224	..	..	..
Lard	145	..	..	..
Flour	15	..	..	..
Self-raising Flour	34	..	..	..
Bread	15	..	..	..
Bread Improver	1	..	1	100
Sago	16	..	..	..
Tapioca	3	..	..	..
Rice	42	..	..	..
Ground Rice	3	..	..	..
Pearl Barley	5	..	..	..
Sugar.....	1	..	..	..
Coffee and Chicory.....	2	..	..	..
Cornflour	8	..	..	..
Pepper	4	..	..	..
Baking Powder	2	..	..	..
Chocolate	2	..	..	..
Chocolate Powder.....	1	..	..	..
Cocoa	15	..	..	..
Ground Ginger.....	1	..	..	..
Mustard	2	..	..	..
Arrowroot	2	..	..	..
Potted Meat.....	1	..	..	..
Soup Squares	2	..	..	..
Lard substitute	2	..	..	..
Prescription	24	..	1	4·2
Cream of Tartar	1	..	..	..
Ammoniated Tinc. Quinine	3	..	..	..
Boric Ointment	2	..	..	..
Castor Oil.....	18	..	..	..
Olive Oil.....	10	..	..	..
Camphorated Oil.....	18	..	..	..
Fluid Magnesia	1	..	..	..

TABLE 1.—*Continued.*

Samples.	Total Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.		Percentage of Adulteration.
		Preservatives only.	Other Ways.	
Bismuthated Magnesia ..	1	..	..	..
Calcined Magnesia	2	..	..	..
Magnesium Carbonate ...	1	..	..	..
Lime Water	5	..	..	..
Paregoric	5	..	..	..
Tincture of Iodine	1	..	..	..
Seidlitz Powder	1	..	..	..
Epsom Salts.	1	..	..	..
Liquorice Powder.....	1	..	..	..
Turpentine	1	..	..	..
Glycerin	1	..	..	..
Boric Acid	14	..	1	7·1
Borax	2	..	1	50·0
TOTAL	1385	2	15	1·2

For further details concerning the taking of informal samples and their analysis the Report for 1915 should be consulted.

Comparative figures for adulteration and for the number of samples taken are given in Table 2 for the past seven years.

TABLE 2.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Percentage of adulteration	2·5	1·8	1·6	2·4	2·5	5·8	1·2
Total number of samples	903	954	944	949	1174	1202	1385
Number of samples per 100,000 persons....	390	409	403	407	499	561	648

Table 3 contains the number of "Formal" and "Informal" samples respectively which have been taken during the last eight years. The relative number of "Informal" samples tends to increase each year, on account of the reasons given in the Report for 1915, as well as the fact that they cost less to take.

TABLE 3.

NUMBER OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL SAMPLES.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Formal	433	415	452	400	368	397	352	433
Informal	523	488	502	544	581	777	850	952

The number of samples found to be adulterated was seventeen, or 1·2 per cent. This is a great improvement on the figure for last year, 5·8 per cent, which was the highest figure for over twenty years. The percentage of milk adulteration has fallen from 10·1 to 2·4, the majority of those adulterated containing dirt.

In view of the special difficulties under which manufacturers and producers of food have to work at the present time, it is reassuring to know that serious adulteration has been almost absent in Salford during the year. When it is recalled that in the year 1878 30 per cent of the 418 samples taken for analysis were adulterated, the beneficial effect of a strict, though reasonable, enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act will be apparent. At the present time it is more than ever necessary that the general public should have, as far as possible, protection from fraud and injurious food, and that honest traders

should be protected from their unscrupulous competitors. The taking of samples at the present time is largely preventive, but that such action is necessary is shown by the fact that in the first year that samples were taken (1875) two-thirds of the samples were returned as adulterated on standards considerably less stringent than those of the present time.

MILK.

Five hundred and thirty-nine samples of milk were submitted for analysis, of which 13, or 2·4 per cent, were adulterated. This is the lowest recorded figure since 1909, when 1·2 per cent of the samples were returned as adulterated, and the figure would have been even less but for the fact that samples which contained a large proportion of dirt were returned as adulterated for the first time.

Comparative figures for the number of samples and percentage of adulteration are given in Table 4 for the past seven years.

TABLE 4.

ADULTERATION OF MILK, 1911-17.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Number of samples ..	378	413	355	351	435	386	539
Percentage of adulteration	4·8	3·6	3·4	3·1	4·8	10·1	2·4

The cause of the increase in the number of samples has been that a much larger number has been taken from the stations, on delivery to the dealer. The average

composition of the whole of the samples is given in Table 5 and the average composition of station milks is given in Table 6.

TABLE 5.
AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF ALL MILKS, 1917.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Total Solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.
January	79	12.30	3.59	8.71
February	16			
March	25			
April	40	12.62	3.74	8.88
May	60			
June	24			
July	75	12.69	3.82	8.87
August	42			
September	11			
October	101	12.99	3.97	9.02
November	60			
December	15			
TOTAL	539	12.69	3.81	8.88

TABLE 6.
AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF STATION MILKS, 1917.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Total Solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.
April	15	12.76	3.81	8.95
May	36			
June	18			
July	48	12.53	3.69	8.84
August	22			
September	1			
October	18	12.92	3.92	9.00
November	3			
December	3			
TOTAL	164	12.67	3.77	8.90

The larger number of milks taken at the stations during 1917 has made this comparison possible for the first time. It will be seen that the composition of milks delivered by retailers in Salford is practically identical with that of the milks as received at the station. As far as it is possible to draw conclusions from only a small proportion of the milk actually delivered, it would appear that during the year 1917 the retail vendors of milk have not, on the whole, made any alteration in the milk they were selling.

The figures are better than those for 1916, and only slightly less than the figures for 1915, which were particularly good. It will be noticed that in no case does the average for a month fall below the minimum limit fixed by the Board of Agriculture. The averages for the percentage of fat support the fairly widespread opinion that the Board of Agriculture's limit is too low.

For purposes of comparison, the figures obtained by the analysis of milk taken in large cities and towns in England are given in Table 7 for several recent years. The figures are taken from the Annual Reports of the Authorities mentioned.

The samples 5610, 5611, 5614 and 5615 were taken at the station on two consecutive days from the same farmer. On enquiries being made from the farmer, it was found that he was sending half a churn of milk from another farmer along with his own milk. His explanation was that the deficiency was due to considerable adulteration on the part of the smaller farmer. It was arranged that the two samples should be sent in separate churns, and that samples should be taken on that day.

TABLE 7.

Place.	Number of samples.	Total solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not fat per cent.
Salford, 1914	196	12.58	3.77	8.81
Salford, 1915	435	12.62	3.78	8.84
Salford, 1916	386	12.41	3.61	8.80
Salford, 1917	539	12.69	3.81	8.88
Portsmouth, 1914 .	530	12.25	3.42	8.82
Portsmouth, 1915 .	549	12.12	3.37	8.75
Liverpool, 1914 ...	1182	12.26	3.52	8.74
Bristol, 1914	653	12.38	3.56	8.82
Bristol, 1915	663	12.37	3.57	8.80
Hull, 1910	550	12.47	3.63	8.84
Hull, 1915	235	12.20	3.46	8.74
Birmingham, 1912.	1616	12.33	3.57	8.76
Birmingham, 1915.	1799	12.28	3.61	8.67
Richmond's { 1910	19807	12.62	3.73	8.89
figures } 1913	..	12.48	3.67	8.81

The main sample of milk was found to be genuine, whilst the sample 5617, sent by the smaller farmer, was found to be seriously adulterated. We had, of course, no option but to prosecute the farmer who was responsible for sending the milk into Salford, leaving it to him to recover from the other farmer, if he thought fit. Taking into account the special conditions attaching to this case, the magistrate inflicted the nominal fine of £2, including costs.

Samples A130 and A144 were taken from one vendor, a farmer. It is one of the rare instances where a farmer has preserved his milk. On the farmer being asked for an explanation he stated that they had only added a preservative when there was thunder about, as they had had milk go sour. The Medical Officer of Health replied that it was an offence against the law to add preservatives

to milk under any condition. The farmer subsequently gave an undertaking not to repeat the offence.

The remainder of the samples adulterated all contained sediment. In such cases the farmer was cautioned, and subsequent samples were found to be genuine.

All these samples were tested for preservatives with negative results, with the exception of those mentioned on the preceding page.

Thirty-four samples were taken at Ladywell Sanatorium during the year. This milk is supplied under a contract, the terms of which are: "Milk containing not less than 3·5 per cent of fat." Five of these samples, taken in the early part of the year, were slightly deficient in fat, which fact was pointed out to the contractor. The remaining samples were much better, as the average for the whole year is above 3·5.

Observations have been made during the year as to the samples containing added colouring matter. Forty samples have contained a sufficient quantity to make them obviously coloured by artificial means, and this, though a much less proportion than in 1916, is not yet satisfactory. It is worthy of note that not a single sample of those taken at the station has been artificially coloured.

Particulars of milks found to be adulterated are given in Table 8.

TABLE 8.
ADULTERATED SAMPLES OF MILK.

No. of Sample	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Remarks.
5610	Deficient of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ of solids-not-fat	} Fined £2, including costs.	Same farmer.
5611	Deficient of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ of solids-not-fat		
5614	Deficient of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ of solids-not-fat		
5615	Deficient of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ of solids-not-fat		
5617	Deficient of solids-not-fat 24% and fat 16%		
A130	Contained 25 grains of boric acid per gallon.	} Cautioned	Same vendor.
A144	Contained 20 grains of boric acid per gallon.		
6287	Contained 20 parts per 100,000 by volume of sediment.	Cautioned.	
6326	Contained 12 parts per 100,000 by volume of sediment.	Cautioned.	
6329	Contained 15 parts per 100,000 by volume of sediment.	Cautioned.	
A193	Contained 9 parts per 100,000 by volume of sediment.	Cautioned.	
A195	Contained 10 parts per 100,000 by volume of sediment.	Cautioned.	
A200	Contained 8 parts per 100,000 by volume of sediment.	Cautioned.	

The percentage of milk adulteration in various towns is shown in Table 9 for the past seven years.

DIRT IN MILK.

Three hundred and four samples of milk have been examined for the amount of sediment obtained on standing. As explained in the report for 1916, the method used is to allow 500 ccs. of milk to stand for twelve hours

in a cylindrical vessel, the bottom of which is drawn out and fitted with a tube graduated in 0.01 cc. The volume of sediment is read off directly, and, multiplied by two, gives the parts per 100,000 by volume of sediment present in the milk.

TABLE 9.

MILK ADULTERATION, 1910-1916.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Salford	4.8	4.8	3.6	3.4	3.1	4.8	10.1
Liverpool	19.1	21.7	19.3	16.2	17.4	*	17.7
Birmingham	13.5	9.3	8.2	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.1
Portsmouth	8.2	6.2	5.6	3.4	9.2	12.0	..
Bristol	*	*	12.6	13.1	9.2	10.3	..

* Not available.

Of the 304 samples examined, seven did not give any measurable amount of sediment, 92 gave a sediment of 0.5 parts per 100,000, 106 gave 0.1, 21 gave 1.5, 32 gave 2.0, 35 gave 3.5, four gave 4.0, one gave 8.0, one gave 9.0, two gave 10.0, one gave 12.0, one gave 15.0, and one gave 20.0.

These figures are arranged in Table 10, alongside those for 1915 and 1916. It will be seen that the figures, on the whole, are somewhat worse than those for the previous years, and therefore the improvement noticed in 1916 has not been maintained. Twenty-five per cent of the samples have contained two or more parts per 100,000 of sediment, and this is not satisfactory, more especially as the greater portion of the sediment is often of an objectionable character. The remarks made under this heading in the report for 1916 are still necessary,

more especially as the nation has never been in greater need of a pure and clean milk supply than at the present time.

The quality of the milk supply of Salford has been quite satisfactory on the whole during the last few years, and if it could only be brought to a similar standard, as far as cleanliness is concerned, there would be little ground for complaint.

TABLE 10.
DIRT IN MILK.

Dirt parts per 100,000.	1915.		1916.		1917.	
	No. of samples.	Per-centage of whole.	No. of samples.	Per-centage of whole.	No. of samples.	Per-centage of whole.
0.0	56	14.4	58	19.5	7	2.4
0.5	167	42.8	103	34.6	92	30.4
1.0	62	15.9	82	27.9	106	34.9
1.5	29	7.4	20	6.7	21	7.0
2.0	32	8.2	25	8.4	32	10.5
3.0	20	5.1	6	2.0	35	11.5
4.0	14	3.6	..	..	4	1.3
5.0	6	1.5	1	0.3	..	..
6.0	3	0.8	2	0.7	..	..
7.0	1	0.3	..	..	..	..
8.0	..	..	..	..	1	0.3
9.0	..	..	..	..	1	0.3
10.0	..	..	1	0.3	2	0.6
12.0	..	..	..	..	1	0.3
15.0	..	..	..	..	1	0.3
20.0	..	..	..	..	1	0.3
Total	390	100.6	298	100.0	304	100.0

For the present, those samples which give a sediment of more than five volumes per 100,000 are being called adulterated, although, from the figures given above, this

is obviously a very lenient standard, and one which must subsequently be made more severe. Seven samples have contained more than this amount, 5716, 6287, 6329, 6336, A193, A195 and A200, which contained eight, nine, ten, ten, twelve, fifteen and twenty volumes per 100,000 respectively, the sediment consisting largely of cow-dung. The six vendors were specially cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health as to the serious nature of the offence.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.

Seventy-nine samples of butter have been examined during the year, all of which have been genuine.

Each sample has been tested for preservatives, and boric preservative has been found in nine cases. The Local Government Board has requested that the actual amount of preservative shall be found in each case. The results are given in the following table, the boric preservative being expressed as boric acid.

TABLE 11.

BORIC ACID IN BUTTER.

Amount.	No. of samples.	Per cent of whole.
0.5%	0	0.0
0.4%	0	0.0
0.3%	0	0.0
0.2%	1	1.2
0.1%	8	10.2
0.0%	70	88.6

From these results and from those of previous years it would appear that the standard suggested by the Departmental Committee on Preservatives in Food, of not

more than 0·5 per cent of boric acid, is excessive. It would appear that an allowance of 0·3 per cent is quite sufficient for trade purposes.

The amount of water has been determined in each sample. The highest figure found has been 15·9 and the lowest 7·5.

One hundred and six samples of margarine have been examined, a much larger number than in any previous year. This increase in the number of samples examined has been due to its greatly increased sale in consequence of the high price of butter. It is obviously necessary to keep a careful watch on any such manufactured article ; but all those samples examined have been of satisfactory quality. An account of the manufacture of margarine was given in the Report for 1915, so that it is not now necessary to say anything on this point.

The main legal requirements in connection with the sale of margarine are—That it shall be sold in a wrapper on which the word margarine is printed in capital block letters not less than half-an-inch long and distinctly legible ; that the fat shall not contain more than 10 per cent of butter fat. The Departmental Committee on preservatives in food recommend that the only preservative allowed to be used should be borax or boric acid in amount not exceeding 0·5 per cent calculated as boric acid.

All samples of margarine have conformed to these requirements. The water content varied from 7·0 to 12·5 per cent. Each sample contained boric preservative, but only three (which contained 0·4 per cent) contained more

than 0·3 per cent calculated as boric acid, thus bearing out the limit suggested on page 84. Forty-two samples contained 0·3 per cent, thirty-five contained 0·2 per cent, whilst four contained 0·1 per cent of boric acid.

In the Report for 1916, it was mentioned that a considerable amount of attention had been given to the problem of differentiating between coconut and palm kernel oils and other oils likely to be found in margarine. This work was continued during a part of 1917, and, partly as a result of this work, we are now in a position not only to differentiate between animal and vegetable fats of various families, but also vegetable fats such as coconut and palm kernel oils of the same family. This work has been embodied in three papers which have been read before the Society of Public Analysts, and subsequently printed in the "Analyst" the official journal of the society. These results will be invaluable during the present year, in connection with the examination of samples of margarine under the new order.

CHEESE AND LARD.

Two hundred and twenty-four samples of cheese have been examined, and all have been passed as genuine, the fat in each case being pure milk fat.

The amount of fat in some cases has again been very small (in three cases under 10 per cent), indicating that these samples are not made from whole milk. Action in such cases is impossible until the Board of Agriculture make some regulations as to what shall, or shall not, be sold as "cheese."

The one hundred and forty-five samples of lard have all been passed as genuine. They were free from water and rancidity. No foreign fat was detected in any case. In accordance with the wishes of the Local Government Board, as set out in their circular of May, 1910, special search has been made for the presence of paraffin. None has been detected.

CEREAL FOODS.

Fifteen samples of plain flour and thirty-four samples of self-raising flour have been examined during the year. They have all been returned as genuine; none of them contained added mineral matter, or so-called improvers.

Of the forty-two samples of rice examined, eleven, or 26 per cent, have been faced with mineral matter resembling talc. This is the same figure as that for 1915. The mineral matter of the unfaced samples has varied from 0.28 to 0.47 per cent. The amount of facing varied from 0.11 to 0.28 per cent. In each case, therefore, the amount present has been considerably less than the suggested limit contained in the Report of the Local Government Board of 1909. In previous reports the writer has stated that, in his opinion, this limit is too high.

The three samples of ground rice have contained 0.68, 0.62, and 0.42 per cent of mineral matter respectively; the two former having been prepared from faced whole rice.

Sixteen samples of "sago" and three of tapioca have consisted of tapioca. They have been free from

mineral facing and added mineral matter, the ash varying from 0·04 to 0·14 per cent.

Six samples of pearl barley have all been free from mineral facing and from excessive mineral matter. The ash has varied from 0·90 to 1·33 per cent. The seven samples of cornflour have also been free from excessive mineral matter and foreign starch. The ash has varied from 0·10 to 0·50 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.

The single sample of bread improver (A199) was returned as adulterated. The sample consisted of about equal parts of hydrated magnesium sulphate (epsom salts) and starch. The object of the improver is to do away with the dark colour caused by the war flour now in use. It seems to be a fact that the use of magnesium sulphate does improve the colour of the flour, but it appears very undesirable that its use for such a purpose should become general. Anyone eating bread which had been treated according to the directions on the packet would be taking daily the minimum B.P. dose of epsom salts. The firm packing this article was communicated with and cautioned.

The samples of baking powder were of satisfactory quality, and free from arsenic.

The two samples of soup squares were returned as genuine. They consisted of about 50 per cent of starch, 10 per cent of common salt, 5 per cent other mineral matter, 15 per cent of nitrogenous materials, 5 per cent of fat, and 15 per cent of water.

DRUGS.

One hundred and thirteen samples of drugs, including twenty-four mixtures as prescriptions, have been examined; and of these, three or 1·8 per cent have been returned as adulterated. This is a great improvement on last year, and it would appear that the warnings issued have had the desired effect. Boric acid No. 6076 contained 60 parts per million of arsenious oxide. It was obtained from a small shop. The firm whose name appeared on the label was communicated with and cautioned. The mixture as prescription No. A 241 was deficient of 59 per cent potassium iodide. The vendor was prosecuted and fined £3, including costs. For the defence in this case it was submitted that the Act spoke of the “nature, substance, and quality” of the article, but nothing of the “quantity.” It was held by the magistrate, however, that in such articles as prescriptions, which have to be made up to definite instructions, the term “quality” includes the quantity of the active ingredient present. Borax No. 6114 contained 20 parts per million of arsenious acid; the vendor was cautioned.

The other samples of drugs were of satisfactory quality, and do not call for special attention.

2.—Samples under the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912.

1. MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	(a)		(b)
	No. of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.		No. in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	539	....	2
Cream	0	....	0

The three samples of milk containing boric preservative are dealt with on page 78 of this Report.

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(a)—(1) Correct statements made	0
(2) Statements incorrect	0
Total	0

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream—

(1) Above 35 per cent.	0
(2) Below 35 per cent.	0

(c) Nil. 0

(d) Nil.

3.—Samples under the Cakes and Pastry Order, June, 1917.

Forty-two samples were taken under the Cakes and Pastry Order, June, 1917. Of these, twenty-eight were sold as scones, nine as buns, and five as cakes. One of the provisions of this Order is that scones should contain no added sugar, buns should contain not more than 10 per cent, and cakes not more than 15 per cent.

All the buns and cakes and eighteen of the scones were in accordance with this condition. Seven of the remaining ten scones contained a small amount of added sugar, the vendor being cautioned. The other three, from two vendors, were certified as containing 5 per cent of added sugar. The vendor of the one sample was fined ten shillings, including costs, and the vendor of the two

samples was fined ten shillings, including costs in each case.

4.—Miscellaneous Samples.

Seven samples were sent in by various Corporation departments during the year, a much smaller number than usual. These consisted of four samples of sugar, two of effluent, and one of baking powder. They do not call for special comment.

SECTION VI.

CHILD WELFARE AND SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

The staff consists of a Lady Medical Officer, an Inspector of Midwives, ten lady Health Visitors, and a lady clerk. It is the duty of the Medical Officer to conduct all examinations of mothers and babies attending at the Centre and at the Guilds, and, in addition, to supervise the visiting and conduct the administrative work of the Department. Each Health Visitor is allotted a district, to the visiting of which most of her time is devoted, and a record is kept of all details connected with the sanitary state of the house and the health of its occupants.

In addition, the Health Visitors are instructed to assist in the work carried on at the various Mothers' Guilds.

The Work of the Health Visitors.

During the year 1917 ten Wards have been visited by the Health Visitors, namely, Trafford, Ordsall, Charles-town, Islington, St. Thomas', Crescent, Trinity, St. Paul's, Regent and St. Matthias'.

The following table gives the number of visits paid by the Health Visitors in the various Wards, the number of

babies and expectant mothers visited, and the number of nuisances referred to the Health Department during 1917 :—

TABLE C.W. 1.

WARDS.	Total No. of Visits to Homes in 1917.	First Visits to Homes of Babies.	No. of Visits to Expectant Mothers.	Nuisances Reported to Health Committee.
St. Matthias' (2 months) ...	172	91	—	1
Trinity (9 months) ...	3264	175	62	42
Crescent (11 months)...	3026	198	94	11
Islington (12 months)...	2888	202	109	35
Regent (6 months) ...	592	69	7	2
Ordsall (11 months)...	1328	224	37	12
Trafford (11 months)...	1190	228	81	7
Charlestown (9 months) ...	2443	345	75	26
St. Thomas' (12 months) ...	1519	148	58	3
St. Paul's (8 months) ...	1620	178	33	26
	18042	1858	556	165

The Mothers' Guilds.

There are three Mothers' Guilds in the Borough, namely, Haworth Hall, Rosamond Street, and John Street Hall Guilds. At each of these, owing to the generosity of private persons, expectant and nursing mothers are able to obtain dinners on every full working day of the week at a nominal price. At each an afternoon is set apart for the weighing of babies under twelve months, and at Rosamond Street Guild a second afternoon is devoted to the weighing of children from one to five years old. All babies and children are medically examined at their first attendance, and periodically afterwards; and, in addition, any babies who are not gaining satisfactorily or are ailing are examined; expectant mothers who are in need of advice are also seen.

On other days practical classes and demonstrations are held in sewing, cookery, and the general hygiene of pregnancy and of the infant. The Health Visitor for the district in which the Guild is situated helps with the classes or cares for the babies, so that the mothers may enjoy the benefit of the lessons undisturbed.

There has been increasing interest in these classes during the past year, the attendances in some cases having been almost double those of the previous year.

The following figures show the number of attendances of babies on weighing days and the number of dinners served at the various Guilds during the year 1917 :—

TABLE C.W. 2.

MOTHERS' GUILD.	No. of Children attending weighings.		Total No. of attendances at weighings.	No. of mothers attending for dinners.		Total No. of dinners served.	
	Under 12 months.	Over 12 months.		Ex-pectant	Nursing	To Ex-pectant M'thers	To Nursing M'thers
Haworth Hall..	938	182	3356	484	556	5562	6601
Rosamond Street (two after- noons)	782	363	2416	162	307	1865	3343
John Street ..	640	249	1946	284	531	1118	4948

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

The Centre in Regent Road has been open since October, 1915, its object being to provide a clinic at which expectant and other mothers could obtain medical advice for themselves and for their children from birth to school age, and thus to ensure that skilled attention should be available for the child from the time of its conception to the time at which it is passed on to the care of the School Medical Officer. The Centre is open every morning, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday.

Table 3 shows the number of new cases examined at the Centre and at the Guilds during the year:—

TABLE C.W. 3.

	NUMBER OF NEW CASES.				Number of Consultations.
	Infants.	Children 1-5.	Mothers.	Totals.	
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.....	291	247	111	649	2374
Haworth Hall...	215	5	171	391	594
Rosamond Street	201	47	101	349	960
John Street ...	178	70	188	436	394

All cases attending at the Centre have been “ followed up ” in the homes by the Health Visitors, who have helped the patients to carry out the instructions given.

Midwives Act.

There are 60 midwives on the register in Salford ; three are connected with public institutions, four are not practising, six others are maternity nursing—leaving 47 practising midwives, of whom 43 reside within the Borough. There is no local shortage of midwives.

PARTICULARS OF QUALIFICATIONS.

	Bona-fides.	St. Mary's Hospital.	London Obstetrical Society.	Central Midwives Board.	Total.
Practising Midwives	7	10	10	20	47
Non-practising Midwives.....	—	1	—	3	4
Maternity Nursing	2	—	2	2	6
Institution Nurses	1	—	1	1	3
Totals	10	11	13	26	60

The midwives are regularly visited, and their books, instruments, &c., inspected by the Lady Inspector, under the supervision of the Medical Officer, and the midwives are encouraged to consult with the Medical Officer when cases of difficulty arise. During the year, one midwife removed from the district, two discontinued practising, and one midwife was struck off the Roll. Ten Ten midwives were newly registered. The total number of births during 1917 was 4,452 ; 3,501 of these, or 79 per cent, were attended by midwives, and 951, or 21 per cent, by medical practitioners. In 279 of the confinements attended by doctors, midwives were also engaged to attend as Maternity Nurse. Two cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year, both of which occurred in the practice of midwives. They were thoroughly inquired into, and every care taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Six midwives were reported to and censured by the Local Supervising Authority for neglecting to comply with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Six midwives were disinfected at Mode Wheel on account of having been in contact with a notifiable infectious disease other than puerperal fever ; and twelve midwives were instructed to take disinfecting baths at home.

One midwife ceased practising for a time on account of her arm being septic. She omitted to inform the Local Supervising Authority of this condition, as the Rules of the Central Midwives Board require, and was warned by letter.

Midwife No. 3323, residing outside but practising within the Borough, was reported to the Central Midwives Board by the Supervising Authority of the district in which she resides. Name struck off Roll.

Midwife No. 36105 was reported to the Central Midwives Board for negligence in connection with a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The Board found the charge proved, censured the midwife, and asked for reports on her conduct at the end of three and six months.

Nine hundred and six notifications of calling in medical practitioners have been received, the causes being the following :—

Abnormal Presentations.....	32
Deformed Pelvis	12
Antepartum Hæmorrhage	19
Placenta Prævia	4
Postpartum Hæmorrhage.....	23
Uterine Inertia.....	10
Obstructed labour, or requiring instrumental assistance	129
Retained Placenta or Membranes	25
Ruptured Perineum	152
Rise of Temperature	25
Eclampsia	2
Premature Birth	62
Miscarriage and Abortion	9
Inflammation of Eyes	153
Other causes relating to Mother	95
„ „ „ Child.....	154
Totals	906

Twenty-one notifications of contact with infectious disease were received.

One hundred and three still-births and twelve deaths of infants were notified by midwives during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During the year 1917, 34 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, 34 of these being notified or re-notified by the Medical Staff of the Royal Eye Hospital.

Of the 43 cases notified—

- 40 occurred in the practice of midwives ;
- 2 occurred in the practice of medical practitioners ;
- 1 was attended by both doctor and midwife.

The decrease in the number of these cases is again largely due to the greater care taken by the midwives in notifying, and obtaining medical help for cases of "slight inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes," in compliance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

The cases are visited by the Inspector of Midwives, who also visits the cases of inflammation of the eyes notified under the Midwives Act.

Of the 43 infants visited, two left the Borough and 35 infants recovered. Six developed an ulcer on one eye. The midwife in charge of one of these cases delayed obtaining medical help until the ulcer had formed, with the result that the child has lost the sight of one eye. This midwife was reported to the Central Midwives Board, who considered she had been trying to prevent medical help from being summoned, and was in

fact "gambling with the child's eyesight." In view, however, of her previous good character, judgment was postponed for six months.

Four midwives were warned *re* breaches of the Rules under the Midwives Act in connection with Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

HILDA K. BRADE-BIRKS,

M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

Medical Officer for Maternity and Child
Welfare.

TABLE C.W. 4.
NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

WARD.	Total Births Registered.	Total Births Notified.	Births Notified by Midwives.	Births Notified by Medical Practitioners.	Births Notified by Parents.
Kersal	257	233	125	92	16
Albert Park ...	281	271	181	82	8
Grosvenor	291	302	248	51	3
St. Matthias' ...	277	288	274	14	—
Trinity	198	204	190	13	1
Crescent	232	231	222	9	—
Islington... ..	230	220	200	19	1
Regent	251	240	201	19	20
Ordsall	348	326	296	24	6
Trafford	279	291	259	16	16
Charlestown ...	330	311	268	37	6
St. Thomas' ...	227	224	215	7	2
St. Paul's	295	319	296	17	6
Seedley	419	418	344	68	6
Weaste	213	228	137	74	17
Hope	324	310	205	91	14
	4452	4416	3661	633	122

TABLE C.W. 5.

SUMMARY.

BIRTHS,

Registered: Legitimate, 4,234; Illegitimate, 218; Total, 4,452.

Notified: Live births, 4,258; Still births, 158; Total, 4,416.

By Midwives, 3,661; by Parents and Doctors, 755.

INFANT DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR).

Number: Legitimate, 498; Illegitimate, 53; Total, 551.

Rate per 1,000 births; Legitimate, 118; Illegitimate, 243; Total, 124.

MIDWIVES.

No. practising in district: Trained, 40; Untrained, 7.

No. of visits paid: Routine and special, 345.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits paid by Health Visitors during year:—

To Expectant Mothers: First visits, 173; Total visits, 556.

To Children: First visits, 1,858; Total visits, 17,486.

To Mothers and Children: Total visits, 18,042.

	No. of cases notified.	No. of visits.	No. of cases nursed.	No. of cases removed to hospital.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	43	43	29	14
Puerperal Fever	2	2	—	2
Measles (all ages)	3100	3722	26	11

SECTION VII.

GENERAL WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Staff of the Department consists of a Chief Inspector, a Veterinary Surgeon, and 13 Inspectors, including one Lady Inspector. The Veterinary Inspector and two Sanitary Inspectors are on Active Service.

Housing of the Working Classes.

Two houses were closed by the order of the Council during the year, as unfit for human habitation.

Milkshops.

There were 698 milkshops on the register at the end of 1917. Two were discontinued during the year, and 18 newly registered. 17 visits were made during the year. Two cases of scarlet fever, one of diphtheria, and 17 of measles occurred in milkshops during 1917. Three of these patients were removed to the Sanatorium, the remaining ones being isolated at the home, and precautions taken in all the cases to prevent the spread of the disease.

Shops Act, 1912.

The shops in the Borough are classified under 53 headings. The card index shows a total of 5,147 shops, as compared with 5,176 last year.

131 businesses have been newly registered during the year, and 158 have been discontinued.

The number of visits made was 1,907 in the daytime and 27 at night.

In 18 cases of infringement, letters of warning were sent to the occupiers.

Petitions were received for Closing Orders and Weekly Half Holiday Orders from—

1. Retail Jewellers.
2. Retail Ladies and Children's Outfitters and Underclothiers.
3. Retail Milliners.
4. Retail Dressmakers, Costumiers and Women's Clothiers.

Smoke Nuisance.

Particulars as to smoke nuisances caused by firms during the year 1917, and dealt with by the Health Committee :—

Owing to the war several firms engaged on Government work were being pressed for quick delivery of the goods ordered and consequently the boilers in many cases were being worked at their utmost capacity. Even then at times this was insufficient to produce the steam required which caused the emission of more smoke than when working under normal conditions.

They also were unable to obtain the usual quality of coal, and had a great difficulty in obtaining firemen, and in a number of cases had to rely on labourers to do the work.

During the year 1917 2,370 smoke observations have been made, as against 3,228 in the year 1916, and 3,189 in the year 1915. One hundred and eighty-four stokers and others were cautioned by the Inspector for negligence in firing the furnaces under their charge; at the same time 80 firms were reported to, and dealt with by, the Health Committee; also 184 cautionary notices were issued to firms, with a table of smoke observations taken from their chimneys.

Several firms have been written to cautioning them with regard to the emission of black smoke from their steam motor lorries whilst passing through the Borough.

Several chimneys have been raised during the year in connection with bakehouses and small workshops.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HALF-HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1917.

Minutes of Black Smoke emitted in half-an-hour.	No. of Observations taken.	Percentage to Total.
No Black Smoke	1,231	47·9
One Minute	785	30·6
Two Minutes	311	12·1
Three Minutes.....	163	6·3
Over Three Minutes.....	80	3·1
Total Observations taken..	2,570	100·0

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

A.—Inspection.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES DURING THE YEAR 1917.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
Factories..... (Including Factory Laundries)...	21	3	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	442	6	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' prem- ises included in Part 3 of this Report).	179	..	..
Total	642	9	..

B.—Defects Found.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	24	24	..	..
Want of ventilation	5	4	..	..
Overcrowding .....	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	..	..
Other nuisances	10	10	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	5	2	..	..
{ unsuitable or defective ...	13	10	..	..
{ not separate for sexes	4	2	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101)	1	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	7	6	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) .....	..	..	..	..
Total	71	60	..	..

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

C.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.				OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.					
	Lists received from Employers.					Prosecutions.					Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)			
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.			Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	(10)	(9)	(8)								(7)		
	Lists.	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Outworkers.	Lists.														Con- tractors.	Work- men.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)								
Wearing Apparel—	44	28	204	11	12	24	303	133	.	.	.	197	2	1	.	.	.	.
1. Making, &c.		
2. Cleaning and washing		
Lace, lace curtains and nets..		
Artificial flowers		
Nets, other than wire nets...		
Tents		
Sacks		
Furniture and upholstery		
Fur pulling		
Feather sorting		
Umbrellas, &c.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c..		
Paper bags and boxes.....		
Basket making.....		
Brush making	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Racquet and tennis balls		
Stuffed toys		
File making		
Electro plate		
Cables and chains		
Cart gear.....		
Locks, latches and keys		
Anchors and grapnels		
Pea picking.....		
Total	46	28	206	11	12	24	309	133	.	.	.	205	2	1	.	.	.	.

D.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Tenement Workshops	3
Domestic Workshops	209
Laundries	26
Workshop Bakehouses.....	254
Other Workshops	589
Total number of Workshops on Register.....	1,081

E.—Other Matters.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	9
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5).	<div> Notified by H.M. In- spectator </div>
	17
	<div> Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector </div>
	11
Other.....	..
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	..
In use at the end of the year	7

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The following is a list of the offensive trades in the Borough :—

Nature of Trades.	Borough.	Discontinued.	Newly Registered.
Tripe Dressing	5	..	..
Soap Works	4	1	..
Oil and Tallow	2	..	..
Tanneries	1	..	..
Varnish and Tar .....	..	..	..
Skin Mat Makers	3	..	..
Gut Scrapers	3	..	..
Total	18	1	..

Canal Boats Acts.—

Number of canal boats inspected	211
Number of canal boats conforming to Acts	194
Number of canal boats with one or more infringements ..	17
Total number of infringements	30
Registration .....	..
Notification of change of master.....	..
Absence of certificates	8
Marking	5
Overcrowding .....	..
Separation of the sexes .....	..
Cleanliness	1
Ventilation	1
Ventilators obstructed .....	..
Painting	1
Provision of water vessel	1
Water vessels broken.....	1
Removal of bilge water .....	..
Boats defective and leaking	5
Stove pipes defective	3
Dilapidation	1

Canal Boats Acts—*con in el.*

Pump defective.....	2
Admittance of Inspector.....	..
Notification of infectious disease .....	..
Certificates not identifying owners .....	..
Loading manure without tight bulkheads	1
Number of notices served	7

Other steps taken to secure compliance: 5 letters were written to the owners.

Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection—none.

Legal proceedings taken: None.

Number of boats on register. Not a Registration Authority.

Canal boats registered to carry	885
Men found on the boats	378
Women found on the boats.....	37
Children under 12 years found on the boats	35

Drainage Inspection.

The testing and examination of all existing drainage is carried out by this Department. Two Inspectors and four labourers are kept continually at work examining drainage, and the following table gives the detailed results of their labours:—

Number of tests made	797
„ applications from householders	17
„ houses affected by the tests	1,168
„ notices and reports issued.....	468
„ notices and reports complied with.....	438
„ drain inlets opened and cleared	2,631

INSANITARY CONDITIONS FOUND.

Defects.

Number of drains wholly and partly choked	732
„ drains defectively constructed	309
„ gully traps badly laid	53
„ drains defectively trapped	47
„ waste pipes defectively trapped or connected to drains	34
„ downspouts connected to drains	22
„ soil pipes with leaking joints or defectively ventilated	16
„ defective water closets	165
Total defects	1,378

RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS AND THE CONSTRUCTION
OF NEW DRAINS.

Number of tests applied	382
„ houses affected	359

Mode Wheel Ambulance and Disinfecting Station.

STAFF.—The work of this department is supervised by an Inspector, who devotes part of his time only to this work. Under his control there are five drivers, one of whom is resident at the station, five disinfectors, one of whom attends to the steam disinfecting machines, and two labourers who clean the public conveniences in the Borough. There is one horse, three horse ambulances, three motor ambulances, one horse bedding van, and three motor bedding vans. The disinfecting machines are two large Goddard, Massey and Warner's high pressure stoves.

The following are the details of the work carried out during the year:—

SALFORD CASES.—326 journeys were made by the ambulances; 281 journeys were made for the removal

of infected bedding and clothing. 764 houses were disinfected, involving the disinfection of 1,638 rooms. 1,207 bundles of clothing were disinfected by steam at the station.

OUT-DISTRICT CASES.—162 journeys were made by the ambulances; 19 journeys were made for the removal of infected bedding and clothing; 279 bundles of clothing have been disinfected by steam at the Station. Three journeys were also made for the removal of cases coming under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority; disinfection has been carried out on two ships stationed at the Manchester Ship Canal, and 4 bundles of clothing and bedding have been disinfected. 331 journeys were made for the removal of convalescent cases from the Ladywell Sanatorium to their homes.

SALFORD CASES AND OUT-DISTRICT CASES.—2,725 journeys were made during the year, delivering disinfected bedding and clothing.

70 bundles of clothing and bedding were destroyed at the owners' request.

Disinfection has been carried out at 5 schools, and also at 21 public institutions in the Borough during the year. 108 books from public and private libraries have been disinfected.

5,532 kits and bundles of bedding from the Military Hospitals in the Borough were disinfected, involving 232 journeys.

3 verminous persons bathed.

14 military cases removed to hospital.

4 midwives were bathed at the station, and their clothing and various instruments disinfected. 10 "Contacts" were also bathed.

28 children in a verminous state were bathed and their clothing disinfected.

The ambulances belonging to the Salford Union were disinfected on 12 occasions.

4,225 journeys were made in connection with the various hospitals.

TABLE G 1.
COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, 1917.

Wards.	Crescent.	Islington.	Ordsall.	St. Matthias'	St. Paul's.	St. Thomas's.	Trinity.	Total.
Number on Register	5	11	1	1	1	3	3	25
Number added to Register in 1916.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number Re-registered under Part 5 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	3	4	..	..	..	2	1	10
Number removed from Register in 1916 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Rooms.....	48	61	7	7	7	20	34	184
„ „ Beds	231	540	40	34	32	92	212	1,181
Average Number occupied each night—Males	138	432	37	19	18	42	120	806
„ Females .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notices served on Landlords	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	5
„ „ Keepers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Number of Day Inspections	239	432	46	48	26	85	149	1,025
„ Night „	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

One house in Islington Ward changed hands during the year. The premises were not considered altogether suitable for the purpose, but a temporary registration was granted to allow of the applicant obtaining more suitable premises, which she promised to do.

TABLE G 5.

CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1917.

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines without Costs.
			£ s. d.
Consigning milk to a Salford Dealer which, on a sample being taken in course of delivery, was found on analysis not to be of the nature, substance, and quality demanded.	5	4 fined 10s., without costs. 1 dismissed.	2 0 0
For permitting an unlicensed house to be used as a seamen's lodging house.	3	1 fined 40s. 1 fined 20s. 1 fined 10s.	3 10 0
For failing to comply with the requirements of Notices under the Public Health Act, 1875, to abate nuisance arising from certain sanitary defects.	4	1 fined 30s., and order to abate obtained. 1 fined 20s., and order to abate obtained. 1 fined costs only, work carried out. 1 withdrawn, work carried out.	2 10 0
For failing to comply with the requirements of a Notice under the Salford Improvement Act, 1867, to provide and fix proper spouts to a dwelling house.	1	Fined, without costs ..	10 0 0
For exposing for sale 13 pieces of bacon which were in an unsound condition and unfit for the food of man.	1	Fined £2 for each piece.	26 0 0
For depositing for the purpose of sale 219 pieces of bacon ribs and shanks which were in an unsound condition and unfit for the food of man.	1	Fined 5s. on each piece.	54 15 0
Carried forward	15		£98 15 0

CASES HEARD BEFORE MAGISTRATES, 1917.—Continued.

Particulars of Offence.	No. of Cases.	Decision of Justices.	Total Fines without Costs.
Brought forward.....	15		£ s. d. 98 15 0
Chemists making up a prescription which was deficient in potassium iodide 50 per cent.	1	Fined, without costs ..	3 3 0
Contravening the Cake and Pastry Order (Defence of the Realm Act) by selling a scone which was found to have 5 per cent of added sugar.	3	2 fined 20s. each, with costs. 1 fined 10s., with costs	2 10 0
TOTAL	19		£104 8 0

TABLE G 6.

REGISTER OF WORK DONE—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 30TH, 1917.

No of Complaints received	.....	2682
	(Dwelling-houses (Day)	16229
	" (Night) .....	..
	Schools	209
	Factories.....	21
	Canal Boats	211
	Common Lodging-houses (Day).....	1048
	" " (Night)	24
	Sub-let " " (Day).....	412
	" " (Night)	18
	Seamen's Lodging-houses (Day).....	548
	" " (Night)	24
	Slaughter-houses	1271
	Dairies and Milk-shops	17
	Shippens	45
	Piggeries	26
	Van Dwellings.....	1
	Tips	349
	Bakehouses (Day)	103
	" (Night)	4
	Workshops (Day).....	245
	" (Night)	4
	Domestic Workshops	49
	Domestic Workshops (Night)	15
Inspections of	Restaurant Kitchens .....	..
	Premises where food is prepared	44
	Fish and Fruit Stalls and Shops	54
	Poulterers' Shops .....	..
	Meat Stalls .....	..
	Butchers' Shops and Stalls	95
	Horse Beef Butchers' Shops	40
	Pork Cellars.....	10
	Greengrocers' Shops	44
	Grocers' Shops	55
	Outworkers' Premises	205
	Re Offensive Trades	25
	Re Shops Act	1907
	Re Shops Act (Night).....	7
	Re Midwives	345
	Re Still Births.....	142
	Re Infantile Deaths	61
	Re Verminous Houses .....	..
	" " Children.....	..
	Miscellaneous	6311
	Re Smallpox contacts .....	..
	Laundries	26
	Urinals —Public	257
	—Private	163
	Re Infectious Disease	726
	Re Ophthalmia Neonatorum	377
	Re Cases of Phthisis... ..	6987
	(Re Cases of Measles.....	3722

REGISTER OF WORK DONE—*Continued.*

Re-inspections	4325	
Action taken ..	{ Notices issued	1573
	„ uncomplied with	36
	{ Letters written	4247
	{ Summonses issued	19
Disinfection—Houses Disinfected	764	
House Drains ..	{ Repaired	141
	{ Reconstructed	233
	{ Trapped	119
	{ Slopstone Pipes disconnected from	1
Water Closets ..	{ Downspouts disconnected from .....	..
	{ New, provided .....	..
	{ Ventilated .....	..
	{ Soil-pipes ventilated .....	..
Ash receptacles ..	{ Urinals provided.....	..
	{ New, provided	21
	{ Dwelling-houses.....	3
	{ Cellars .....	..
Limewashed ...	{ Lodging-houses	7
	„ Sub-let	6
	„ Seamen's	3
	{ Bakehouses	38
Limewashed ...	{ Slaughter-houses .....	..
	{ Dairies and Milkshops.....	3
	{ Workshops	17
	{ Workshops (Domestic)	2
Limewashed ...	{ Outworker's premises	17
	{ Laundries	1
	{ Restaurant kitchens.....	..
	{ Shippons .....	..
Closure of.....	{ Urinals	3
	{ Offensive Trade Premises .....	..
	{ Houses unfit for habitation	2
	{ Lodging-houses .....	..
Newly registered ..	„ „ Sub-let	25
	{ Slaughter-houses .....	..
	{ Workshops	11
	„ (Domestic)	5
Newly registered ..	{ Dairies and Milkshops.....	10
	{ Bakehouses	9
	{ Laundries	1
	{ Shops under Shops Act	131
Accumulations Removed	{ Second-hand Goods Stores	34
	{ Offensive Trades .....	..
	{ Manure and Refuse	31
	{ Stagnant Water	4
Smoke Nuisance	{ Manure receptacles provided .....	..
	{ Observations taken	2570
	{ Notices served.....	..
	{ Cautionary Notices served	134
Passages and Yards	{ Flagged .....	..
	{ Repaired	100
	{ Drained.....	4
	{ Stoved.....	1207
Infected Bedding and Clothing..	{ Destroyed	70
	{ Samples purchased for analysis	1385

REGISTER OF WORK DONE—*Continued.*

Milk	Samples obtained for bacteriological examination .....	..
Unsound Food : Seizures made		859
Animals removed from improper situations		2
Overcrowding of dwellings abated		13
Houses repaired, by owners, after notice		913
„ cleaned		22
Canal Boats painted		2
„ defective		5
„ repaired		2
